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THE first anniversary of the death of Major General W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. A., occurred on Tuesday of this week, February 8, an occasion which was duly remembered by a few relatives and friends faithful to the memory of the distinguished officer.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL BAIRD returned to Washington from a special inspection tour to Fort Du Chesne on Monday last. He reports the post to be in good condition, and that the troops are being rapidly housed. The trouble at the post was, he reported, the result of locating there so late in the year, when the severe weather necessarily delays operations of all kinds. He did not attempt to locate the responsibility for the alleged failure to put the troops under cover.

THE total amount of the Naval Appropriation bill reported to the House last week, is \$23,040,765.44, of which \$12,655,039.44 is for the regular Naval Establishment, including the Naval Academy and Marine Corps; \$1,732,364.00 for improvements of yards and docks and other public works, and \$8,653,362.00 for the increase of the Navy. The appropriation for the current year is \$16,698,153.72, of which \$12,743,558.72 is for the regular establishment; \$450,595 for public works, and \$3,500,000 for increase of the Naval Establishment.

THE recent General Order from the Headquarters of the Army giving the results of target practice in 1886 indicates a steady progress, the general figure of merit of the Army being 59.56, against 54.93 in 1885. We have already given in detail the results by departments, regiments and posts, and note that a few of the latter make a poor showing. This, we know, was owing to the troops being absent in the field the greater portion of the target season, and it would seem a good plan to indicate that fact in the General Orders, so as to prevent an appearance of neglect of duty on the part of those concerned.

THE long delayed circular containing the specifications for armor plates and gun forgings, proposals for which are to be submitted next month, has finally been perfected and it is now stated, will be out by Feb. 15, without fail. Before finally approving the circular the Department sent it around to the prominent steel manufacturers of the country for criticism and it is only lately that the last of the replies was received. The suggestions made by many of the manufacturers prompted a number of changes, so that the circular, when issued, will be very different in its requirements from what is set forth in the one already inspected by manufacturers.

THE "Army Register for January, 1887," was distributed this week, and like its predecessors for some years past it is a volume of accurate compilation and complete information. There are no changes from last year in the general features of the Register, but we note one addition—on page 370—viz.: a list of the "Batteries and Companies which have successfully competed for the Nevada Trophy" under G. O. 45, A. G. O. of May 11, 1881. These are K, 3d Artillery, 1882; B, 21st Infantry, 1883, and again 1884; K, 25th Infantry, 1885, and D, 3d Infantry, 1886 and 1887. Since the Register was printed there have been a few casualties, (promotions, transfers, etc.,) and as all of these are duly

reported in weekly circulars the Register can be kept up to date by those who will take the trouble to make the necessary corrections.

THE fate of pending naval legislation in the House depends largely upon the action to be taken by the Committee on Rules on the resolution introduced this week by Mr. HERBERT setting aside Tuesday, the 15th inst., for the consideration of business reported from the Naval Committee. If the resolution is reported favorably the day will probably be granted, in which event the bill to provide new ships of war, to increase the pay of ensigns, to restore the cadet engineers, and the several Senate bills still pending in the committee, known as the Schley bills for the relief of the enlisted men of the Navy, will have fair prospects of becoming laws. If, on the other hand, the day is not granted, it may be safely concluded that naval legislation, aside from what may be contained in the regular appropriation bill, is practically at an end so far as this session is concerned. In any event, the bureau reorganization bill may be considered doomed.

THE Paymaster-General of the Army, in a letter accompanying the estimate of \$25,000 to supply a deficiency in the mileage fund for the remainder of the current year, assigns two reasons for the shortage: 1st. That there has been an increase in the number of miles travelled, 1,176,669, during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1886, as compared with 1,123,325 during the same period in the previous year; next, that during the past fiscal year officers travelling in the West over routes where the rate per mile exceeded the allowance for mileage (eight cents per mile) availed themselves of Government transportation, under the new mileage law, the cost of transportation being heretofore paid from the appropriation for mileage. Notwithstanding this additional burden of high rate fares, the records show that the rate per mile during the first half of the year was a trifle less than 7½ cents per mile. Of the \$130,000 appropriated for the current year, \$88,193.19 had been expended up to December 31.

THE legislative appropriation bill reported to the House from the Appropriation Committee last week, provides "that the offices and clerical force of the Q. M. General, Commissary-General, Paymaster-General, Chief of Engineers, Bureau of Military Justice, Chief of Ordnance, so much of the clerical force of the A. G. O. now occupying rented buildings, and so much of the office and clerical force of the Surgeon-General's Office as cannot be accommodated in the building for the Army Medical Museum and Library shall, on or before Jan. 31, 1888, be removed to the west and centre wing of the State, War, and Navy Department building, and to occupy such rooms therein as may be assigned to them by the Secretary of War." The Senate added to the Sundry Civil bill a proviso that the Secretaries of State, War and Navy be constituted a commission to revise and readjust the space of the entire building. As these two provisions are somewhat at variance it is probable that the two Houses will compromise on a clause authorizing the appointment of a Congressional committee to allot the space, as was done in 1883, when the East and North wings were completed. The demand for space in the new building from the bureaus of the three departments is "such that there is a doubt

whether the Secretaries could agree and it is, therefore, thought desirable by many to entrust the allotment to persons not so directly concerned.

THE present status of the bills passed by the Senate providing liberally for fortifications and coast defences is told in a word: They have gone to the House, which, from all appearances, would be glad to pass them at once, and it is believed that the President is ready to sign them. There is but one thing then that prevents their becoming laws; that is the occult rules of Congressional procedure, which seem to be especially designed to make legislation impossible, and to transfer all authority to a body not known to the Constitution, and not included in our scheme of government as originally designed, viz.: the House Committee on Appropriations. With Mr. RANDALL at the head of this committee and Mr. HOLMAN a member, the prospect of the passage of these most important bills is dubious. We fear that too little time is left between now and the 4th of March to carry the bills through the House, outside of the regular routine of legislative progress. Mr. RANDALL's disposition towards them is indicated by the remark made by him in reference to one of them, in a debate on the question of its proper reference. He said: "The Democratic party is not afraid of defeating such a bill of jobs as this." The New York Herald's suggests that cable road feature in the bill would secure its passage, as no difficulty at all was found under the same rules the other day in getting before the House and having debated and acted on a bill to give thirty-two miles of the streets of Washington as a free gift to a cable railroad ring.

THE Army and Navy Gazette says: "There is no one, we believe, out of Bedlam who would of malice aforethought and of deliberate design devise a War Office constructed on the principles on which the War Office is worked in Pall Mall, unless he desired to create a costly and cumbersome piece of army machinery needing incessant repair and readjustment, and demanding the efforts of an enormous staff of workmen to keep it going at all. It is unique, at all events; for the sole institution which bears any resemblance to the British War Office is not on parallel lines—we mean the War Office of the United States, for though the Secretary of State may be, and generally is, a civilian, the President's Ministers are not Parliamentary Ministers, and they do not depend on Parliamentary majorities for their continuance in office, the President being *ex officio* Commander-in-Chief of the armies and of the fleets of the Republic. The General at the head of the American equivalent of the Horse Guards is generally the best soldier in the Army—such as Sherman is to-day—whose opinion on purely military matters is taken as an absolute authority; and the Committees of Congress may be regarded as judicial tribunals which pass all important military questions under review. Each State of the Union has its own military organization for Militia and Volunteer purposes, and the result of these multiplied centres is the production of much delay and great outlay when it becomes necessary to mobilize the Army, as it was in the War of Secession in 1861, to suppress the rising of the Southern States against the Federal authority supported at Washington by the Northern and Western States of the Union. The Republic is not within measurable distance of any possible enemy to call for an exercise of its power, instant and effective."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT J. J. SHAW, 6th U. S. Infantry, is recuperating at Hot Springs, Ark.

ADJUTANT J. B. HICKEY, 8th U. S. Cavalry, lately on leave, has returned to San Antonio, Tex.

ASSISTANT SURGEON NORTON STRONG, U. S. A., is on a three weeks' visit East from Santa Fe, N. M.

LIEUTENANT C. S. BURBANK, 10th Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Lyon, Cal., from a fortnight's leave.

ADJUTANT C. L. TURNER, 18th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Hays, Kas., this week from a brief leave.

MAJOR WILLIAM DICKINSON, U. S. A., is spending a portion of the winter at Crocker House, New London.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday on Tuesday of this week, February 8.

CAPTAIN C. A. BOOTH, U. S. A., Quartermaster at Fort Monroe, Va., rejoined there early in the week, from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT J. B. McDONALD, 10th Cavalry, has relinquished duty in connection with Indian affairs, at San Carlos, A. T.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., is expected to return to New York towards the end of February from a trip to Florida.

LIEUTENANT C. L. BECKURTS, 6th U. S. Infantry, has returned to Fort Leavenworth, from a visit to friends at Louisville, Ky.

THE Hon. Ira Davenport will be married to Miss Kate L. Sharpe, sister of Capt. H. G. Sharpe, U. S. Army, in May or June next.

PRINCE LOUIS, the second son of Prince Napoleon, has taken service in the Italian army, and thus forfeited his French nationality.

CHAPLAIN T. W. BARRY, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Leavenworth from a visit to Topeka to attend the Episcopal Convention there.

CAPTAIN LOUIS BRECHEMIN, Assistant Surgeon, of Fort Laramie, contemplates a trip across the sea, to remain for three or four months.

LIEUTENANT IRA H. HAYNES, 3d U. S. Artillery, and bride joined this week at Fort Monroe, Va., where a hearty reception was given them.

LIEUTENANT M. M. MACOMB, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Preble, Me., who is on special duty at Fort Monroe, will remain there a few weeks longer.

LORD WOLSELEY has just lost one brother, an army surgeon, and has two surviving. One an adjutant general in Bengal, and the other a squatter in Australia.

SURGEON B. E. FRYER, U. S. A., who for some time past has been on sick leave, and residing at Kansas City, has been ordered to duty at Fort Lowell, Arizona.

LIEUTENANT G. B. DAVIS, 5th Cavalry, of the "Regulation Board," left Washington this week for Lincoln, Neb., to appear as a witness before the District Court there.

COLONEL JAMES WALLACE, of Cambridge, Md., is lying dangerously ill at the residence of his son-in-law, Lieut. S. L. Graham, U. S. N., 1120 Bolton street, Baltimore.

LIEUTENANT J. W. RUCKMAN, 5th Artillery, stationed at Bedlow's Island, shot and wounded a large gray seal over five feet long on Saturday last, and after some trouble captured it.

OFFICIAL income tax returns recently published, show that the man rated highest in all Prussia is Herr Krupp, of Essen. His income is assessed at more than 5,000,000 marks, or \$1,250,000 on which he pays 151,200 marks, or \$37,800 annually.

A DESPATCH from Lexington, Va., gravely says: "The alleged appearance of Stonewall Jackson's ghost to a sentinel of the Virginia Military Institute a few nights ago, is the theme of much discussion, and is held by believers in spirit manifestations to portend war." We should advise the cadets of the Military Institute to "swear off" from spirits for a while. "Too much jumbos in them," as the darkeys say.

AMONG the visitors in the city, says a Philadelphia paper, who have been invited out a great deal have been Lieut. Hugh Lennox Scott, 7th U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Scott. Lieut. Scott is a great-grandson of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, through his mother, who was Miss Hodge, of Philadelphia, a sister of the late Dr. Hugh Lennox Hodge, and sister-in-law of Col. Stockton, of Princeton. Mrs. Scott is a daughter of Gen. Merrill.

THE "Man About Town" in the New York Star says: "My old friend Gen. Charles P. Stone, Stone Pasha, late Lieutenant General and chief of staff of the army of Egypt, engineer of great works and commander of great military and civil operations, is dead, and his personal estate is proven at less than \$100. A man of domestic and economical habits, pious and dutiful, indulging in no extravagances, with his range of amusements all measured by the radius of his household circle, and yet so large a man that the impress of his work will long remain on the public affairs of three continents, he dies practically without a dollar."

THE late Gen. Charles P. Stone, says the Tribune in an article on "Personal Traits," was one of the most suave and amiable of men, and every one who had anything to do with him during the tangle of arrangements for the parade on Bartholdi Day will remember his unfailing good temper and politeness. His manner was at once grave and kind. He was always dressed with extreme neatness. Gen. Stone had the Oriental habit of incessant cigarette smoking, having acquired it, like Gordon, in Egypt. Gordon, it is said, took 10,000 cigarettes along with him on his fatal campaign into the Sudan. Gen. Stone would have had to take as many, if the English Government had accepted his conditions and put him in command of the Khartoum expedition.

GENERAL J. P. HATCH, U. S. A., is residing at 113 East 14th street, New York City.

CAPTAIN RANDOLPH NORWOOD, 2d U. S. Cavalry, is a recent guest at the Carrollton Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland.

GENERAL AND MRS. BUTTERFIELD gave a dinner party in honor of Gen. W. T. Sherman on Wednesday evening.

CAPTAIN GREGORY BARRETT, 10th U. S. Infantry, was expected at Fort Wingate, N. M., this week on court martial service.

LIEUTENANT W. E. ALMY, 5th U. S. Cavalry, is a recent guest at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, and Capt. T. B. Briggs, U. S. A., at the Planters.

GENERAL J. WATTS DE PEYSTER will give his annual dinner to the surviving corps commanders of the Army of the Potomac in the first week of March.

LIEUTENANT B. K. ROBERTS, 5th U. S. Artillery, and bride, were in Philadelphia this week and expect to join at Fort Columbus about the end of February.

LIEUTENANT H. T. REED, U. S. A., is having a special medal prepared to be awarded as a prize at the national drill contest to take place at Washington in May next.

LIEUTENANT J. P. O'NEIL, 14th U. S. Infantry, read an interesting paper a few evenings ago before the Lyceum, Fort Leavenworth, on "Decisive Battles of the War."

GENERAL A. McD. MCCOOK, U. S. A., gave a reception at Fort Leavenworth on Tuesday evening of this week in honor of Brig.-Gen. O. B. Willcox, department commander.

LIEUTENANT E. B. WEEKS, 5th U. S. Infantry, and bride, née Miss Harriett A. Owenshine, whose marriage at Fort Porter we reported last week, have rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

CAPTAIN J. G. BALLANCE, U. S. A., Gen. Stanley's Judge-Advocate, visited El Paso and Fort Bliss a few days ago on legal matters connected with the Government's ownership of that post.

GENERAL N. A. MILES, U. S. A., on his recent arrival at Los Angeles was publicly received by the Mayor and other civil authorities. Los Angeles is well pleased at the establishment in that city of the Headquarters Department of Arizona.

THE London Queen reports that one of the smartest recent weddings was that of the daughter of John Lee Carroll of Maryland, Miss Marie Louise Carroll, with Comte Jean de Kergorlay, Lieutenant in the 13th Dragons, which was celebrated at the Church of St. Pierre de Chaillot.

PROFESSOR T. C. MENDENHALL, who resigned his place in the Signal Service office last fall, to accept the presidency of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., is proposed by Ohio newspapers for the position of Superintendent of the Weather Bureau in case it is put under civil control.

A RECENT military census of Iowa shows that there are now living in that State 39,862 old soldiers, representing 1,153 regiments from forty States and Territories, thirty-one are veterans of the War of 1812, thirty-one are from the Black Hawk War, two from the Florida War, 503 from the Mexican War and the remainder from the Rebellion.

THE Vancouver Independent of Jan. 26 says: Dr. C. E. Munn, en route to Fort Canby from Cour d'Alene, was at Headquarters last week.... Capt. S. McConihe, 14th Inf., is still in San Francisco, where he went two weeks ago.... Dr. Geo. F. Wilson, U. S. A., who has been on leave in Portland some time, will return to Fort Shaw in a few days, his leave being about expired.

LIEUTENANT EDW. S. FARROW, 21st Infantry, has perfected, in theory at least, a system of Tactics which he proposes to put to practical test in connection with one of the National Guard Regiments, for the temporary command of which he is now in negotiation. He invites suggestions concerning his tactics, the copyright of which he intends to present to the War Department.

ONE of the faces most likely to be encountered on the stairway or in the very midst of the cotillion is, says the Hartford Courant, that of Gen. Sherman. He has already drank tea at three or four women's receptions, dined with Mayor Hewitt or with some humble comrade-in-arms, and rushed here under the guise of a chaperon for his young daughter, to see the day break ere he turns in. He says he likes to be up to reveille.

THE Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, which has been publishing in its Sunday issue a series of papers entitled "Grant in Peace," thinks that they make out Gen. Adam Badeau to have been "the most important public character of that epoch." These remarkable papers, it continues, show that "his (Badeau's) unofficial diplomatic services, his personal correspondence with British public men, and his social intimacy with the English aristocracy, male and female, were so great and preponderating an influence in this long crisis of our British relations, that they may be said with probability to have saved the country from war with Great Britain. Badeau is clearly of that opinion, and no one can judge the extent of the part so well as he who performed it."

MAJOR EDMOND BUTLER, 2d U. S. Infantry, recently joined at Fort Omaha on promotion, is, says the Herald of that city, "one of the scholarly officers of the United States Army. Before being commissioned he was a war correspondent of the New York Tribune. An Irishman by birth, he is the typical representative of an Irish gentleman without the roystering characteristics. He is a linguist of no mean acquirements, speaking French like a native, and Spanish purer than any boasted American descendant of a Castilian. The major is so much of a soldier that he is regarded somewhat as a martinet by the younger and less disciplined officers of the Service, but in social life there is no more genial gentleman, nor one who can impart more useful information to the youth of the Army than Major Butler."

MAJOR R. C. WALKER, U. S. A., and Mrs. Walker of Minneapolis, are recent guests at the West Hotel Minneapolis.

CAPTAIN T. S. KIRTLAND, 7th U. S. Infantry, of Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., is coming East to remain for five or six weeks.

LIEUTENANT HARRY READE, 25th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Leavenworth this week from a short visit to Chicago.

COLONEL C. M. TERRELL, U. S. A., Chief Paymaster, Department of the Platte, left Omaha early in the week on a month's leave.

COLONEL J. M. WHITTEMORE, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., Commandant of Watervliet Arsenal, visited old friends in Washington this week.

CAPTAIN J. S. McNAUGHT, 20th U. S. Infantry, who is spending the winter at Madison, Wis., has received a six months' extension of his sick leave.

CAPTAIN H. B. BIRMINGHAM, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and bride joined this week at Governor's Island, N. Y., and were heartily welcomed.

EIGHT feet nine inches is the height of a young Austrian named Winkelmeyer now on exhibition in London, and who is said to be still growing.

CAPTAINS J. F. STRETCH and John Drum, 10th U. S. Infantry, under recent changes, will shortly take their companies from Fort Bliss, Tex., to Fort Union, N. M.

COLONEL HENRY DOUGLASS, 10th U. S. Infantry, and his regimental headquarters and band have now after some delay got the route from Fort Bliss to Fort Union, N. M.

GENERAL M. D. L. SIMPSON, U. S. A., left Chicago, early in the week, to be absent on leave until the end of the month. He is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Rowan, at Fort Leavenworth.

LIPPINCOTT's for March contains an article on "Gen. John A. Logan," written under the personal supervision of Mrs. Logan, with the assistance of Gen. Sherman, Fremont and others.

CAPTAIN R. H. PRATT, U. S. A., returned to Carlisle, Pa., with his Indian pupils on Saturday last, much pleased with his visit to Philadelphia and New York and the interest manifested in his good work.

REFERRING to the statement in a recent Chicago despatch that the friends of Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, U. S. A., are to urge his appointment as Chief Signal Officer, we are authorized to say that Lieut. Reed is not a candidate for the position in question.

It is reported from London that the actual presentation of the complaint for divorce of her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, against her husband, the Marquis of Lorne, has been stopped, for the time at least, through the personal efforts of the Queen.

CHARLES OGDEN FERRIS, alias Sir Roger Tichborne, who was convicted in the U. S. Circuit Court, Brooklyn, recently, for fraudulently obtaining a pension from the Government upon a false claim that he had been wounded in the Army, has been sentenced to five years in the Erie penitentiary.

COLONEL A. V. KAUTZ, 8th U. S. Infantry, president of the General Court-martial to meet at Fort Du Chesne, Utah, for the trial of Major Benteen, expects to formally organize the Court on Monday of this week, but the badness of the roads may prevent some of the members getting to the post in time.

CAPTAIN J. J. O'CONNELL, U. S. Army, says the Cincinnati Times in an article on recruiting in that city, is a soldierly-looking, erect, and clean cut gentleman, and evidently knows his business. The reporter of the Times who visited him desired to enlist for a Major-General, but there were no vacancies just then.

A SARCASTIC writer in the Pittsburg Times, referring to the recent Humphreys' Court-martial at Washington Barracks, says: "Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., never presided over anything more absurd. The whole thing hinges on the grievances of the ladies of the garrison who are combined against the lieutenant's wife."

GENERAL N. A. MILES, says a Montana letter, captured a pair of young elk soon after he came to this country and broke them the same as you would young colts. He used to drive them to his cutter sleigh all over the surrounding country, and it is not too much to say that they were the wonder and admiration of everybody.

SPEAKING on the \$12 per month pension bill, recently before the National House of Representatives, Gen. Bragg, who, many of our veterans will remember, said: "I shall vote against this bill, as I voted against the other, because I believe that that bill ought to have been entitled: 'A bill to pension the rubbish of the Army of the United States, and to revive the business of the claim agents in the City of Washington.'"

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM EMORY, U. S. A., says in the Washington Post: "I think hazing began at West Point in 1827, my plebe year, and the same in which my old friend, Jefferson Davis, graduated. That year a young fop—you would probably call him a dude in these days—entered the Academy from one of the New England States, I forget which one now. At any rate, the boys made him the first victim of the persecution since known as hazing. The treatment was very mild, and consisted of puns and satires upon his appearance, mimicry of his airs and graces, and, lastly, a seemingly accidental fall into a horse trough."

LIEUTENANT BARNHART, 18th Inf., met with a loss of \$170 Monday on his return from the city. The pocketbook slipped through an opening in his pocket down on to the floor of the bus in which he was riding. The driver found it there and returned it to its owner. He was made, it is useless to say, a handsome present and the lieutenant relieved of anxiety. The residents of Fort Leavenworth will be pleased to learn that Capt. J. B. Johnson, 3d Cav., now at Camp Pecos, Texas, has been presented with a new son by Mrs. Johnson. This makes three of a kind. The Captain's friends here regret very much that they cannot be with him to celebrate the event.—Kansas City Times.

GENERAL H. B. CARRINGTON, U. S. A., spent a portion of this week in Washington.

LIEUT. C. A. DEVOL, 25th U. S. Infantry, was to leave St. Paul this week for the East on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN W. A. THOMPSON, 4th U. S. Cavalry, has been called to Los Angeles, Cal., to confer with Gen. Miles.

CHAPLAIN DAVID WILSON, U. S. A., of Fort Meade, leaves there next week on leave until the latter part of next June.

LIEUTENANT JOHN BIGELOW, Jr., 10th U. S. Cavalry, visiting in New York City, will prolong his stay a few weeks longer.

CAPTAIN F. V. GREENE, late U. S. Army, was in Vicksburg, Miss., this week on business pertaining to the Barber Asphalt Company of New York.

ASST. SURG. LEONARD WOOD, U. S. A., who served so efficiently during the campaign in Arizona, has been ordered to Gen. Miles' headquarters at Los Angeles.

CAPTAIN A. S. B. KEYES, 10th Cavalry, under recent orders goes with his troop from San Carlos to Fort Thomas, and Capt. P. L. Lee from Fort Thomas to San Carlos.

The following Mexican War claims were allowed by the Second Comptroller last week: Charles S. Merehart, Capt. 2d Art., \$800; Wm. Hammond, Jr., Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., \$100.

Mrs. HAZEN, widow of Gen. Hazen, is with her father, Mr. Washington McLean. Since her return from France her son, an only child, has been dangerously ill but is now improving.

MAJOR C. B. THROCKMORTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, commander of Jackson Barracks, La., has been warmly thanked by the inspector of rifle practice of Louisiana troops for his courtesy in several matters connected with his specialty.

POST CHAPLAIN J. O. RAYNOR, U. S. A., stationed at Alcatraz Island, Cal., will be retired next week, Feb. 19, on account of age. He was born in England, and when appointed a chaplain, May 28, 1864, was residing in Washington Territory.

CAPTAINS J. N. WHEELAN and E. L. HUGGINS, 2d Cavalry; T. F. QUINN, 4th Infantry, and E. K. RUSSELL, 1st Artillery, are recent visitors to Vancouver Barracks as members of an important general court-martial, presided over by Maj. W. E. Waters, surgeon, U. S. A.

TWENTY-ONE clerks of the War Department have been reported to the Secretary of War as incompetent, inefficient, or irregular in the performance of their duties, and will probably be dismissed. The Secretary has directed the discharge of a clerk in the Adjutant-General's Office who refused to perform extra duty after hours, when so requested.

The Legation of the U. S. at Bogota, Colombia, is to be congratulated that it is to have for its Military Attaché an officer of such varied attainments as Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, 3d U. S. Artillery, and that officer is to be congratulated that duty calls him to a sphere where the practical experience of former years can be made useful to his country. Our best wishes go with him.

GENERAL VILLE, Congressman Morrison, Forney, Woodford and Negley; Senator Maxey, Mrs. John A. Logan, and Mrs. Polk, a sister-in-law of the ex-President; Generals Gibbon, Fry, Gibson and Ayres; Cols. Hamilton, Best, and Mason, of the U. S. Army; "Cerro Gordo" Williams and Generals Longstreet, Wilcox and Joe Johnston are among the beneficiaries of the Mexican pension bill.

MR. W. L. PATTESON, a talented young journalist of Springfield, Ill., was married February 2 at the residence of the bride's parents at Leavenworth, Kas., to Miss Mary Baker, daughter of Major J. P. Baker, Paymaster U. S. Army. The bride is a cousin of Ex-Secretary of War Lincoln and a charming young lady. The wedding was a quiet one, and after the wedding breakfast the married couple left for their future home at Springfield.

FATHER MCGLYNN, whose trouble with the authorities of his church have occupied so much attention, publishes a narrative of his correspondence with the Catholic Archbishop Corrigan, in which the following statements appear: "On the 15th of March of last year I went, at the request of Archbishop Corrigan to Washington, to recommend to President Cleveland Brig.-Gen. John Newton, of the Engineers, for promotion to a vacant Major-Generalship. I went on Sunday night, saw Gen. Newton and the President, and the result, though not absolutely promising success, was very gratifying to the General, and much more favorable than either he or I expected."

THE German tenor, Herr Niemann, in relating some of his experiences in America, said: "But one thing I have missed very much here. Being a Berliner, I am accustomed to expect that every other man I meet is an officer or soldier. I was very anxious to see a real American soldier and made every possible effort to catch a glimpse of one, but in vain. Think of it! Fifty millions of people and only 25,000 soldiers to support. Herein lies the wealth of the country. Prussia is a poor country. She has to give all her treasures for rifles and powder. The standing army is her ruin. Not till France has been crushed and the army disbanded will Germany prosper."

THE Omaha *Excelsior* of Feb. 5 says:

Major Andrew Burt, of Fort Robinson, was at the Paxton this week. Gen. Kautz, of Fort Niobrara, passed through Wednesday to Fort Du Chesse to attend the Court-martial there. Mrs. Alice King Hamilton, the authoress, and wife of Lieut. Hamilton, 5th Artillery, at one time stationed at Fort Omaha, assisted in the production of Sidney Grundy's comedy, entitled "The Snowball," at Chickering Hall, New York, recently, the occasion being the benefit for the news-boys of the East Side and others. Miss Andrews, the Ohio heiress, who is to marry John A. Logan, Jr., is spoken of enthusiastically by all who know her as a young woman of even temper, fine education, and accomplished as well as beautiful. Mrs. Col. Henry gave a whist party Thursday at Pleasant, at which were present Gen. and Mrs. Crook, Mrs. Read, Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton, Gen. and Mrs. Dandy, Gen. Breck and McParlin, Dr. and Mrs. Summers, and many others. Mrs. Gen. Crook gave a high tea this week to Mrs. Earle, who is about to leave Fort Omaha.

GENERAL J. D. BINGHAM, U. S. A., left Chicago this week on a month's leave.

CHAPLAIN J. A. M. LA TOURETTE, U. S. A., arrived in New York from France on Wednesday.

ASST. SURG. W. D. McCRAW, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from a visit to Richmond, Va.

CAPTAIN F. F. WHITEHEAD, U. S. A., who has been spending a portion of the winter in Washington, has received a six months' extension of his sick leave.

Mrs. W. C. GORGAS, who has been spending some time at Tuscaloosa, Ala., with Mrs. Gen. Gorgas, has left to join her husband, Dr. W. C. Gorgas, U. S. A., at Fort Randall, Dak.

LIEUT. M. M. MACOMB, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Preble, Me., who has been for six weeks on special duty at Fort Monroe, engaged on the preparation of certain maps, will remain there until March 15, by which time he hopes to complete the work.

"A LETTER received from Fort Du Chesse," says the Kansas *City Times*, "states that the troops are now comfortably housed in log quarters. Gen. Edward Hatch is to leave there the latter part of February or beginning of March, and remove his headquarters from Fort McKinney to Robinson, which is to be a 10 company post, and assume command thereof. It is not yet known who will succeed him in the command of Fort Du Chesse."

THE following officers registered at the War Department this week: Capt. Melville C. Wilkinson, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. L. D. Tyson, 9th Inf.; Major J. P. Willard, Pay Department; Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, Ordnance Dept.; Capt. R. W. Martin, 4th Cav.; Capt. L. E. Campbell, Quartermaster's Dept.; Capt. Charles Booth, Quartermaster's Dept.; Lieut. Colonel C. B. Comstock, Corps of Engineers; Capt. M. Hooton, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. S. Farrow, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Levi F. Burnett, 7th Inf.; Major Charles A. Wikoff, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. T. W. Lord, 20th Inf.; Col. H. B. Carrington, retired; Major H. Cooper Overman, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Fred. F. Whitehead, Subsistence Department; Lieut. Col. W. M. Whittemore, Ordnance Department; Lieut. T. D. Rucker, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. E. P. Andrus, 5th Cav., and Surgeon E. A. Koerber.

THE dinner given by General and Mrs. Butterfield to General Sherman was one of the finest among the fine dinners to which New York is accustomed. The table was a mass of flowers and beautiful adornments. Baskets of flowers in the form of boats—placed on a mirror, one for each lady—were exquisite. The table presented a most beautiful appearance. The favors were of pink satin. A band discoursed sweet music during the dinner. Among the guests were General Sherman—the hero of the evening, General Schofield, Admiral and Mrs. Nicholson, Judge and Mrs. Brady, and Miss Brady. Dr. and Mrs. Fordyce Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Day, Dr. and Mrs. Hammond, and General Sickles. After the dinner the company of young Hussars in their brilliant uniform entered the house to pay their respects to General Sherman, and to constitute him an honorary member of their organization.

ANOTHER case of duplication of pay accounts has just come to light. 2d Lieut. John J. Shaw, 6th Infantry, in December last left his station at Fort Douglas, on a leave of absence, and it has since been discovered that he drew his pay four times for that month. One of the accounts was paid by Maj. Stanton at Salt Lake City, another by Maj. Tucker, through a claim agent at Washington, and two by Maj. Terrell at Omaha, through banks in which they had been deposited, the two being presented within a few days of each other. Lieut. Shaw's whereabouts are unknown at the War Department. He was last heard from at Hot Springs, Ark., from whence he disappeared some days ago. It is feared that the returns of paymasters for the month of January, when received, will show another set of fraudulent accounts. His downfall is attributed to his fondness for gambling. Shaw was appointed to a 2d lieutenantcy from the ranks in 1880, and would very shortly have received promotion to the next grade, he being the senior 2d lieutenant of his regiment.

ENSIGN A. B. CLEMENTS, U. S. N., on leave, has been visiting relatives at Liberty, Mo. His headquarters are at Macon in that State.

CHIEF ENGR. JOHN JOHNSON, U. S. N., registered at the Girard House, Philadelphia, early in the week, and Lieut. J. H. C. Coffin, U. S. N., at the Lafayette.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR F. L. FERNALD, U. S. N., has arrived in San Francisco to supervise the construction of the *Charleston* by the Union Iron Works of that city.

THE Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting has shown an appreciation of the eternal fitness of things by the recent detail of Boatswain J. B. Alkin, U. S. N., for duty in the Equipment Yard at Boston. Mr. Alkin is considered the most expert rigger in the naval service.

THE Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has reported adversely on the communications from the Secretary of State and Secretary of Navy, recommending that Rear-Admiral Ralph Chandler be authorized to accept a vase tendered him by the Emperor of Austria.

ASST. ENGR. MARTIN BEVINGTON, U. S. N., recently on special duty in Cleveland in connection with a Government contract, has returned to Washington and resumed his duties in the Draughting Room of the Steam Engineering Bureau. He is residing at 1,221 G street, N. W.

PAY CLERK MYERS, late of the *Iroquois*, has about given up hope of effecting a compromise with the Secretary of the Navy, and has made definite arrangements for living abroad, it is said. Recently his wife has disposed of the house in which she has been living, and with the proceeds of the sale and her children has gone to join her husband. Mr. Meyer's whereabouts are not generally known, but his friends in Washington have been in constant communication with him for several months past. He owned at one time considerable property in Baltimore and Washington.

ENSIGN W. S. BENSON, U. S. N., has been visiting relatives at Pikesville, Md.

LIEUTENANT U. R. HARRIS, U. S. N., and Mrs. Harris have gone on a visit to Los Angeles, Cal.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHITNEY returned to Washington early in the week from a short visit to New York.

CAPTAIN J. H. GILLIS, U. S. N., while in San Francisco recently, received notice of his promotion to Commodore.

CHIEF ENGINEER THOM WILLIAMSON, U. S. Navy, on waiting orders, is spending the winter at Norfolk, Va.

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL, U. S. N., registered early in the week, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR FERNALD arrived in San Francisco on Tuesday. He was ordered there recently to supervise the construction of the *Charleston*.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON F. S. NASH, U. S. Navy, is to be married at Charleston, S. C., Feb. 15, to Miss Caroline Louise Ryan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Ryan, of that city. Dr. Nash is at present on duty at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

EDWARD UNGER, the self-confessed murderer of August Bohle in New York, was formerly in the U. S. Navy, having been appointed an acting master's mate, Sept. 15, 1863. He served during the remainder of the War in the Potomac flotilla, and was finally dismissed May 24, 1866.

CAPTAIN J. H. MERRYMAN, of the Revenue Marine Service, and supervising inspector of the Life Saving Service, had a second stroke of paralysis at his home in Englewood on Saturday. He was much improved at last accounts, but apprehensions are felt as to his ultimate recovery.

LIEUT. COMDR. R. E. IMPEY, U. S. N., who recently received a year's leave of absence, arrived in good health in Havre on Sunday morning, Feb. 6, and at once proceeded to Paris. The trip across on the *Bourgogne* was quite a pleasant one, barring a three days' snow storm shortly after leaving New York.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR DAVID KINDLEBERGER has received his promotion to medical director, having been nominated to that position by the President, but will not, on that account, be detached from his present station in charge of the Naval Hospital at Washington. P. A. Surg. M. H. Crawford, U. S. N., is on duty as Dr. Kindleberger's assistant.

A GENTLEMAN visited the Charles street police station, New York, and handed to Sergt. Granger, who was then on duty, a gold medal, inscribed as follows: "Presented by Congress, for a special act of bravery, to John Edwards, captain of top, United States steamship *Lackawanna*, Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864." The caller stated that he had found the medal on the street eight years ago.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate the Secretary of the Navy has transmitted to that body the report of Lieut. E. H. Taunt, U. S. N., of his six months' journey on the Congo River. Accompanying the report are a number of curios, consisting of ornaments, coins, etc. The Secretary has asked to have 1,000 copies of the report printed for the use of the Navy Department.

THE Monday morning concert at the Washington Marine Barracks, this week, was numerously attended, among others present being Miss Paine, of the White House; Miss McDonald, daughter of Sir John McDonald, of Canada; Mrs. and Miss Ricketts, and many others of note in society. Capt. Harrington is indefatigable in making these concerts a pleasurable event for those attending.

P. A. PAYMASTER ARTHUR PETERSON, U. S. N., who has gone out as the relief of assistant paymaster on the *Iroquois*, has been living at his home in Philadelphia, since detachment from the Pensacola Navy-yard in May of last year. Paymr. Peterson's last cruise was on the China station in the *Palos*, from which vessel, however, he came home something like five years ago. His assignment to the *Iroquois* is regarded as a stroke of good fortune.

THE report in a recent daily paper that an effort is being made to induce Vice-Admiral Rowan to apply for retirement, under the late act of Congress, is pronounced by those knowing the situation, to be without foundation. The vice-admiral, on the active list, has the services of a secretary; as a retired officer he would not be thus favored. Under the terms of the law permitting him to retire his pay would be \$9,000 per annum. On his present duty he receives but \$8,600. The difference, however, is not of material moment to Vice-Admiral Rowan.

P. A. ENGR. FRANK H. BAILEY, U. S. N., of the Class of June, 1875, is on duty at Cornell University, where he has established a high reputation for ability. This college is fortunate in having a millionaire patron. Mr. Sibley seems determined to take time by the forelock and insure the success of his pet scheme in the immediate future. He has given the sum of \$250,000 for the Mechanical Engineering Department, and plans have been prepared looking to a great increase of the facilities of the University in this branch of science. When completed the main building will be over 450 feet in frontage, increasing the present capacity about four times.

REAR-ADMIRAL JAMES E. JOUETT, U. S. N., is quoted as saying: "We are sure to have a war within ten years, and that is but a short time to prepare for its coming. I do not think the construction of a line of fortifications along our coasts would be the best means of repelling the attacks of foreign invaders. What we want are fleets of monitors or floating batteries. These are the best coast defenders. They can be built so that they can turn in their own length by the use of four of the Kunstadter screws placed at right angles. With this class of vessels a foreign man-of-war, while laying off our coast, could be surrounded at night and literally annihilated. They would be practically invulnerable, and being flat-bottomed could, if necessary, elude pursuit by seeking shallow water."

RECENT DEATHS.

SURGEON WILLIAM THORNDIKE, who died at his home in Milwaukee, Jan. 29, was a native of Massachusetts, a graduate of Harvard, a surgeon, whose record in war and peace was enviable, and a gentleman beloved and honored throughout the home of his adoption. The funeral was conducted by the Wisconsin Commandery of which he was a charter member, and the church was thronged by citizens who came to pay their last tribute of respect. The remains were subsequently borne to Forest Home Cemetery. Dr. Thorndike leaves three sons, the eldest of whom, Paul Thorndike, a graduate of Harvard, and now a student of medicine, will succeed his father in the Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion. The pall bearers were Surgeons Willis Danforth and Solon Marks, Col. E. K. Buttrick, Major C. H. Anson, and Capt. Charles King, I. M. Bean, J. R. Saville, and J. I. Robinson.

GEORGE VIRGINIUS HARLESTON, who died in New York Feb. 2, entered the Union Army as a private, serving through a number of campaigns and coming out with the rank of major. He was wounded twice, once by a sabre cut across the forehead in a skirmish with Mosby's guerrillas, and once by a bullet which shattered his knee. After 1865 he enlisted in the Navy as captain's clerk, leaving that service for a few years' engineering in Brazil, in the Emperor's employment. Returning from Brazil he again took a civil position in the Navy, being employed as clerk or ship's writer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Since 1880 he had had an interest in an express business at No. 315 Spring street. His death resulted from the amputation of his lame leg, the bullet wound becoming dangerous and finally threatening gangrene.

COLONEL HARAI ROBINSON, whose death at Panama last month is announced, was a remarkable character. He was colonel of the 1st Louisiana (Federal) Cavalry, and for a time was chief of cavalry on the staff of Major-General Banks. During the Red River expedition of Gens. Banks and Franklin he had command of the 3d Cavalry Brigade, and was severely wounded at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads. He was subsequently provost marshal general of the Department of the Gulf. After the war, being of a venturesome and roving disposition, he engaged in stock raising at Buenos Ayres, but met with reverses which sent him back to this country. At the time of his death he was in the employ of the contractors of the Panama Canal Company.

PROFESSOR E. COPPEE MITCHELL, the Dean of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, who died last week in Philadelphia, was a native of Georgia and a grandson of Governor Mitchell of that State. He was also a nephew of the historian, Prof. Henry Coppee, formerly of the U. S. Army, and married a daughter of Bishop Stevens of Philadelphia. He was highly popular in the University, and in addition to his lectures and work as Dean, had a large practice at the Philadelphia bar.

CAPTAIN JAMES BUCHANAN BREESE who died at Trenton, N. J., February 7th, was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps March 18, 1864, promoted First Lieutenant May 1, 1868, and resigned December 5, 1879. He was a native of Illinois. The funeral takes place February 10th, after which the remains will be taken to Riverview Cemetery for interment.

MAJOR JOHN K. COOKE, who served as an officer of Col. Francis Hamtramck's regiment of Virginia Volunteers during the Mexican War, and afterwards in the Confederate Army, died Feb. 7 at Portsmouth, Virginia.

MR. WALTER COLOMBE JONES, a son of the late Maj. Walter Jones, and a grandson of the late Gen. Roger Jones, Adjt.-General, U. S. Army, died at Macon, Ga., Jan. 26, aged 23.

MRS. P. H. WATSON, widow of the late Peter H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War under President Lincoln, died Jan. 31, in Ashtabula, O., after an illness of a few hours.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES MCGREGOR, K. C. B., a distinguished officer, of the Bengal staff corps, British Army, died a few days ago at Madras.

THE REV. WM. CLARK, uncle of Medical Inspector John H. Clark, U. S. N., died recently at Amherst, Mass., at an advanced age.

STEEL HARDENED BY A NEW PROCESS.

The daily papers publish a despatch which says: Tests have been made at Louisville of a new process for hardening and tempering steel. A drill made of the new steel penetrated in forty minutes a steel safe plate warranted to resist any burglar drill for twelve hours. A penknife tempered by the process cut the stem of a steel key readily and with the same blade the inventor shaved the hairs on his arm. The inventor is a young blacksmith who has been experimenting with the process for years and who says that this tempering is conducted without expense or skilled labor. He has also a new process for converting iron into steel at small expense. He says he is able to make steel so elastic and hard as to turn a ball fired from the heaviest gun ever constructed. The invention is a secret, not having been patented, and a company has been incorporated to push it.

ERICSSON'S NEW SEA WARRIOR.

To the Editor of the Herald:

I HAVE read with much attention the editorial paragraphs published in several journals relating to the *Destroyer* and its submarine gun, and beg to state for the information of all concerned that the *Destroyer* system so completely solves the problem of applying submarine artillery for defending harbors that I have had no occasion to waste time on the consideration of any other method. Moreover, the extraordinary calibre of the submarine gun employed in the *Destroyer*—viz., sixteen inches—has presented no practical difficulties, and has not failed in a single instance during a long series of trials to expel the submarine projectile with a velocity exceeding 300 feet in three seconds.

It should be mentioned that this projectile is 25 feet long and carries 300 pounds of gun-cotton, a charge sufficient to shatter the hull of ironclad ships of all classes so completely that the boasted "water tight compartments" will prove of no avail in preventing destruction and sinking. JOHN ERICSSON.

THE CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL.

CAPTAIN R. H. PRATT, U. S. A., last week, brought 140 of his scholars from the Carlisle School, to show what is being done there to educate the Indians. An exhibition of the young Indians and their school methods was given en route at Philadelphia, one in Brooklyn and one at the Academy of Music in New York. These exhibitions were most interesting, and in them young members of some of the wildest tribes, Apache, Sioux, etc., gave evidence of such intelligence and tractability as seemed to make their evolution into good citizens both possible and probable. One feature of their exhibition was a debating society, in which some twenty of the young red men listened to the arguments between four of their number, as to whether the Indian should be exterminated. Gen. Sheridan's remark, that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian," being quoted with approval by one of the youths assigned to the opposition. In view of the general intelligence and prepossessing behavior of the scholars, one could not help agreeing with his opponent in the discussion, who argued that the Indian is worthy of preservation and civilization. A marked characteristic of their appearance was their perfect absence of self-consciousness. If one hesitated for a word, he quietly waited, without embarrassment, until it came to him. The whole exhibition was exceedingly creditable to Captain Pratt and his teachers, as well as full of hope for the future of these people when the white man shall have learned how to share with them the benefit of his superior development. A large audience of well known people witnessed the exhibition in New York, and accepted it as convincing proof, not only that Captain Pratt should be encouraged in his work, but that it should be extended still further, so as to devise some means of saving the educated Indians from falling under conditions which would result in a lapse into barbarism. The education they receive is designed not merely to develop their intellectual faculties, but to train them to various handicrafts. It remains to be seen whether they can hold their own in the struggle for existence to which civilization invites them, but the experiment would seem to be at least well worth trying.

DIVISION ATLANTIC RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

WHEN the riflemen of the Division of the Atlantic were at Fort Niagara last year it was decided to organize an association of officers on duty in connection with the annual competitions at the Niagara range. Capt. J. T. Haskell, 23d Inf., was appointed chairman of the meeting, and Lieut. W. O. Clark, 12th Inf., secretary. Capt. Haskell, Major Burbank and Capt. Vose were appointed to draw up a scheme of organization and performed that function. A constitution was thereafter approved and adopted. General Schofield writes: "I accept with pleasure the office of president, ex officio, of the Division of the Atlantic Rifle Association, and will, besides discharging the simple duties of the office, be glad to promote the objects of the Association." After giving data as to the competitions, and the remarks of Gen. Schofield when presenting the prizes, Lieut. Clarke concludes his report by acknowledging "the successful efforts of the people of Fort Niagara to make our residence among them enjoyable. Not only did they put forth their own efforts to this end but they called in the service of friends from a distance. The commanding officer, Gen. Penrose, secured the presence of the 12th Infantry Band, thus making possible frequent dancing parties and concerts, while the members of the association were made to remember, with grateful pleasure, the hospitality of the officers and families of the post."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

HOSPITAL ATTENDANTS.

PERMIT the writer, who has served an enlistment, to break a lance in behalf of the enlisted men of the Medical Department. As it is fair to presume, from the tenure of recent legislation, it is intended to raise the standard of the attendants of this Department, the attainment of that object cannot be more effectually prevented than by permitting the pay of this worthy class of men to be reduced, as it is now intended by the present action of Congress. I speak from experience when I say that a number of young men, who would be a credit to the Medical Department, will be forced to retire to their companies should the present action of the Military Committee become final, and, according to the Hospital Corps bill, these men get only \$150 per year, whereas, heretofore (including extra duty), they have received \$283.75. This is justice with a vengeance. Let us hope that the error of failing to make provisions for the extra duty pay of cooks and nurses was an "unintentional injustice," which will be rectified as soon as possible, and that their pay, now due from June 30 last, will be made available with the passage of the Hospital Corps bill.

A HOSPITAL ATTENDANT.

THE following Mexican War Claims were allowed by the Second Comptroller this week: S. F. Chalfin, 2d Lieut., Co. B, 1st Art., \$72.25; Joseph H. Bailly, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, \$18.75; Wm. E. Prince, 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., \$150.

THE House Committee on Claims has reported with a favorable recommendation a bill allowing Commanders Robley D. Evans and R. M. Green, of the Washington Navy-yard, the sum of \$4,000 in payment for past and future use by the Government of their patented invention for bending metal links in the manufacture of cable and other chain.

THE fine courtesy of Gen. Bragg, M. C., is shown in excluding ladies from the prohibition of his bill (H. R. 10995) forbidding the wearing imitations of badges, buttons, and decorations adopted by Army societies. It is only the "male person" who is to be restricted in this way.

SENATOR HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably on Thursday a bill providing that any officer, after having been 20 years in the Naval Service, may be placed on the retired list by reason of physical defect, not a disqualification at the time of entry into the Service but subsequently made so, and shall be held to be retired for disability incident to the Service.

COMMANDER F. E. CHADWICK and Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, of the U. S. Navy, have arrived at Kiel, Germany, to inspect the dockyards there.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The House has passed a bill granting a pension of \$100 per month to Gen. Speed S. Fry.

The Senate has passed House bills granting pensions of \$50 per month to the widow of David Hunter, late Major-General, U. S. A.; \$50 per month to the widow of Commodore Wm. F. Spier, U. S. N.; \$100 per month to Loren Burgett, late Lieut.-Col., 8th U. S. Colored Troops, and placing the name of Seth Weldy, late Capt., 23d Inf., on the pension rolls. Most of the military measures passed at the evening session of the House last week have been acted upon by the Senate Military Committee and are now borne on the calendar of the Upper House. Among those receiving favorable action by the Senate Committee at the meeting on Tuesday last are: H. R. 9338, granting right of way for military purposes through Whipple Bks., S. 1154, donating to the City of Newport, Ky., a portion of the Fort Greene military site for a public park (House amendment concurred in); H. R. 2075, for the erection of Volunteer Soldiers' Home west of the Rocky Mountains, with an amendment, increasing the amount from \$100,000 to \$150,000; S. 1119, creating a Hospital Corps (House amendment concurred in, subject to approval of the War Department); H. R. 8030, to settle with Dakota Territory for arms furnished, etc.; H. R. 2208, to return to proper owners property captured during war, now deposited in the Treasury Dept., and bills for the relief of Capt. E. G. Fehet, 8th Cav., and Alfred Hedberg.

The bill, H. R. 7819, to regulate promotion in the Medical Dept., was reported favorably from the Senate Committee last Friday and placed on the calendar as a substitute for a Senate bill of similar purport previously reported.

Action on the House bills conferring brevet rank upon officers for meritorious service in Indian campaigns and compelling retired Army and Navy officers to provide for their families, was deferred by the Committee until an expression of opinion upon them could be obtained from the War Dept. Favorable action was taken on the Army nominations contained in last week's JOURNAL. The only nominations now pending in the Committee are those of the Assistant Surgeons. As previously stated, these cases are held up to await the result of the pending legislation in regard to promotions in the Medical Department.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has submitted a favorable report on the following substitute for Senate bill No. 2815, in regard to disability retirements: That any officer who, after having been twenty years or more in the Naval Service, has been, or shall hereafter be, placed on the retired list of the Navy by reason of physical defect, which defect was not a disqualification for service under the regulations at the time of such officer's original entry into the Service, but has subsequently been made so, shall, upon the certificate of the Retiring Board to the said state of facts, be held to be retired for disability incident to the Service, and shall receive the rate of pay established by law for officers of his grade under such disability.

Bills were introduced in the Senate on Friday by Mr. Hale appropriating \$10,000,000 for construction of armor floating batteries or rams for coast and harbor defence; \$1,200,000 for light draught gunboats suitable for interior waterways; \$600,000 for swift torpedo boats, and \$600,000 for torpedoes; by Mr. Cameron, appropriating \$15,000,000 for ten protected steel cruisers to have a speed of 20 knots; and by Mr. Stanford, to establish gun foundries at South Boston, Pittsburg, Birmingham, Ala., and at San Francisco, Cal.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills of interest to the Army and Navy have passed the Senate during the current week:

H. R. 4216. To credit Major Michael F. Small, commissary of subsistence, with \$3,780.63, being amount of Government bonds stolen from him by his clerk at Chicago in 1880. (Passed with amendments, Feb. 7.)

S. 1164. Authorizing the city of Newport R. I., to use the site of Fort Greene as a public park. (Passed with House amendment, Feb. 8.)

H. R. 633. To reimburse Maj. G. W. Candee, Paymaster, U. S. A., for money stolen from him at Fort Arbuckle, I. T., in 1869, in amount \$2,650. (Passed Feb. 8.)

S. 663. A bill to encourage the manufacture of steel for modern Army ordnance, armor, and other Army purposes, and to provide heavy ordnance adapted to modern Army warfare, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and hereby is, authorized to make contracts with responsible steel manufacturers, after suitable advertisements, to continue not less than thirty days, in newspapers most likely to reach the manufacturers addressed, for the supply of rough-bored, rough-turned, and tempered steel in forms suitable for heavy ordnance adapted to modern warfare, and steel, finished, for armor and other Army purposes, in quantity not to exceed ten thousand gross tons, in quality and dimensions conforming to specifications, subject to inspection and tests at each stage of manufacture, and including all the parts of each calibre specified: *Provided*, That no money shall be expended except for steel accepted and delivered; that each bidder shall contract to erect in the United States a suitable plant, including the best modern appliances, capable of making all the steel required, and of finishing it, in accordance with the contract, and agree in the case of an ordnance contract to deliver yearly a specified quantity of each calibre, the time of delivery of the smaller calibres to commence at the expiration of not more than eighteen months and that of the largest calibres at the expiration of not more than three years from the date of the acceptance of the contract; and that all the forgings shall be manufactured in the United States.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War be, and hereby is, authorized to erect at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, New York, an Army gun factory, in accordance with the report of the Gun Foundry Board of Dec. 20, 1884, for finishing and assembling the guns adapted to modern warfare, up to and including the largest approved sizes, and for the manufacture of gun-carriages and ordnance equipment for the Army, at cost not to exceed one million dollars.

Sec. 3. That for the purposes of the foregoing sections the sum of eight million dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available during six years from January 1, 1887.

Sec. 4. That for the purpose of the construction of fortifications and other works of coast defence, in accordance with the recommendations of the Board on Fortifications or other Defences, appointed by the President of the United States under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1855, five million dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, is hereby appropriated.

S. 663. A bill to encourage the manufacture of steel for modern Naval ordnance, armor, shafting, and other Naval purposes, and to provide heavy ordnance adapted to modern Naval warfare.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and

hereby is authorized to make contracts with responsible steel-manufacturers, after suitable advertisements to continue not less than 30 days, in newspapers most likely to reach the manufacturers addressed, for the supply of rough-bored, rough-turned and tempered steel in forms suitable for heavy ordnance adapted to modern warfare, and steel, finished, for armor, shafting and other Naval purposes, in quantity not to exceed 10,000 gross tons, in quality and dimensions conforming to specifications, subject to inspection and tests at each stage of manufacture, and in the case of ordnance including all the parts of each calibre specified: *Provided*, That no money shall be expended except in payment for steel accepted and delivered; that each bidder shall contract to erect in the United States a suitable plant, including the best modern appliances, capable of making all the steel required, and of finishing it, in accordance with the contract, and agree in the case of an ordnance contract to deliver yearly a specified quantity of each calibre, the time of delivery of the smaller calibres to commence at the expiration of not more than 18 months and that of the largest calibres at the expiration of not more than three years from the date of the acceptance of the contract; and that all the forgings shall be manufactured in the United States.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and hereby is, authorized to erect at the Navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia, a Naval gun factory, in accordance with the report of the Gun Foundry Board of Dec. 20, 1884, for finishing and assembling guns adapted to modern warfare, up to and including the largest approved sizes, and for the manufacture of gun carriages and ordnance equipment for the Naval service, at a cost not to exceed \$1,000,000.

Sec. 3. That for the purposes of this act the sum of \$8,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available during six years, from January 1, 1887.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

H. Res. 253. Mr. Long. A joint resolution for printing five thousand copies of Commander Schley's report of his search for the Greely expedition.

H. R. 7508. Granting right of way for railroad purposes across the Government farm connected with the Naval Academy.

H. R. 2075. Appropriating \$150,000 for a volunteer soldiers' home west of the Rocky Mountains.

H. R. 11081. Mr. Everhart. That any person in the Military or Naval Service of the United States who has served honorably in any of its wars shall be allowed to purchase and hold 100 acres of land of the Government, at the price fixed by law, being not less than one and a quarter dollars per acre, without being obliged to reside thereon.

H. R. 10995. Bragg. That it shall be, and is hereby declared to be, unlawful for any male person who was not enlisted or commissioned and mustered into the military or Naval service of the United States during the War of the Rebellion, to wear any badge, button, decoration, or device adopted by any society, organization, or order created, founded, established or organized by men who were so enlisted or commissioned and mustered, or any imitation of such badge, button, decoration, or device, either in semblance, form, or general appearance, and which may be readily mistaken for the same, except such persons as may be authorized by descent or by reason of position to wear the same in honorarium, by the rules and regulations of the society, organization, or order whose badge, button, decoration, or device he assumes to wear; and every male person who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment not exceeding 60 days, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

By Mr. Boutelle:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish this House with a list of all persons employed at the several Navy-yards of the United States from Jan. 1, 1886, to Jan. 1, 1887, with the purposes for which employed, the dates of their employment, and every man employed; also a list of all persons discharged from the several Navy-yards of the United States between the dates of Jan. 1, 1886, and Jan. 1, 1887, with rates of compensation, purposes for which employed, and dates and reasons for their discharge.

H. R. 11040. Morrow. To increase the Naval establishment and to protect the harbors of the cities of New York and San Francisco.

Be it enacted, etc. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to contract with some responsible party or parties for the construction of two steam-rans, after the model and design of the marine ram recommended by Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, of the United States Navy: *Provided*, That the right to build the said vessels, and design in the construction and operation of the said two steam-rans shall be assigned and conveyed by the owner thereof to the United States, free of all royalty and other rights pertaining to the same as an invention. Said vessels shall be constructed of steel, be sea-going and double-bottomed, be designed for a speed of at least fifteen knots an hour, have a tonnage of not less than 1,750 tons, possess engines of not less than 4,000 indicated horse-power, with all the machinery and necessary for working under forced draught, be equipped with the pumps necessary to increase or reduce the displacement of the vessel, as may be necessary and desirable and shall cost, including all expenses, not more than \$500,000.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy shall not contract for the construction of either of the aforesaid vessels, or their machinery, or any part thereof, until the model and design of the same shall have been submitted to him and have been declared by him to be in accord with the model heretofore indicated for said vessels; and the parties contracting to construct said vessels, and their engines, boilers and machinery, shall enter into bond, with penal provisions and satisfactory security, to possess, within three months from the date of said contract or contracts, the necessary plant to perform, in the United States, the work which he or they have undertaken, and that said work shall be completed within twelve months after the date of said contract.

Sec. 3. That one of the vessels provided for in this act shall be constructed at some convenient place on the Atlantic seaboard and one at the city of San Francisco, and the engines, boilers and machinery thereof shall be of domestic manufacture: *Provided*, That the contractors may purchase abroad such shafting as it may be impossible for them to obtain in the United States in time to comply with the provisions of the contracts relative to the completion of the vessels herein provided for. To secure the efficient and early construction of the aforesaid vessels, with their engines, boilers and machinery, the Secretary of the Navy shall, by an advertisement published in five of the principal papers of the United States for at least 60 days, invite from all American shipbuilders, or other reliable and competent parties, proposals for the execution of the proposed work; and the contracts therefor shall be awarded to the lowest and best responsible bidder or bidders, and said work shall be subject to such provisions as to bond and security, and to the completion of the work, and such regulations and Navy superintendence during construction, as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe; and no vessel, engine, boiler or machinery will be accepted unless completed in strict conformity with the contract relative thereto.

Sec. 4. That in the event that either of these vessels, when completed, should fail to maintain for 10 consecutive hours a speed of 15 knots per hour, there shall be withheld by the Secretary of the Navy 5 per centum of the contract price; if the maintained speed for a similar period should be only 14 knots, 10 per centum shall be withheld by the Secretary of the Navy; if the maintained speed does not exceed 13 knots, then there shall be withheld 15 per centum of the contract price of the vessel; should the vessel maintain for 10 consecutive hours a speed of 15 knots, the Secretary of the Navy is directed to allow to the contractor 5 per centum additional

to the contract price; if 17 knots are so maintained, he shall allow 15 per centum additional to the price agreed upon; if 18 knots are so made, he shall allow an additional 25 per centum; and if 20 or more knots are so maintained, he shall allow and cause to be paid to the party or parties performing the work an addition to the contract price of 35 per centum.

Sec. 5. That the sum of \$1,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the Secretary of the Navy, for the construction of the vessels, engines, boilers and machinery herein provided. The work shall be paid for as it progresses, upon the favorable report of such boards of inspectors as the Secretary of the Navy may appoint for that purpose, 30 per centum of all moneys due to be reserved until the work is completed and accepted by the Secretary of the Navy.

ARMY SOCIAL LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

RANDOLPH KEIM, in an article on the Army circle at Washington, says in the Philadelphia Times:

The most interesting figure is the Lieutenant-General. In social life he is nervous, restless, often agitated, and always ill at ease, as if the paths of peace were irksome. He blushes in the presence of ladies like a maiden in her teens, such is his inner life of diffidence and retiring worth. He lives in a style commensurate with his high rank in a fashionable part of the city. His house, presided over by his beautiful and fascinating wife, formerly Miss Irene Rucker, daughter of Gen. Rucker, at one time Quartermaster-General of the Army, is open to society on Tuesdays during the season, and is the centre of attraction to the most distinguished and fashionable people of the Capital.

In the military family of the Lieutenant-General, Lieut.-Col. Michael V. Sheridan fills the place of military secretary. Mrs. Sheridan was Mary Rhey, of Carlisle, whose father, John S. Rhey, a lawyer of prominence, was Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in 1853. Her mother was sister to Gen. Robert Macfeely, Commissary-General of the Army. Lieut.-Col. S. C. Kellogg, Aide-de-Camp, is a nephew of Mrs. Gen. George H. Thomas. Mrs. Kellogg, a very attractive member of society, was Miss Steele, of Louisville, Ky. Lieut.-Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, Aide-de-Camp, is a son of Col. Charles E. Blunt, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and grandson of Thomas S. English, United States Marine Corps. The wife of Col. Blunt was Fanny Smythe, one of the handsomest young ladies of Oswego, N. Y. Her father was Charles Smythe, one of the foremost citizens of that thriving lake port of the Empire State.

The commandant of Washington Barracks is Gen. Horatio Gates Gibson, Colonel 3d U. S. Artillery. His brother, John Gibson, is Judge of the 19th Judicial District of Pennsylvania and another brother is an officer in the Navy. Mrs. Gibson, the first lady of the bevy of garrison matrons, was a widow of the famous Gen. Henry Atkinson of the War of 1812 and distinguished in the Black Hawk War as the captor of that noted aboriginal chieftain. As a young lady Mrs. Gibson was Harriet Walker, daughter of Gen. Benjamin Walker, Paymaster, U. S. Army, who as a boy took part in the expedition against Otter Creek, Canada, War of 1812, and served in Mexico.

Lieut.-Col. E. C. Bainbridge is a son of the distinguished Capt. Bainbridge, 4th Artillery. Mrs. Bainbridge was the daughter of one of the prominent French residents of New Orleans. Her own daughter Marie is one of the most delightful young ladies in Washington, and assists her mother in her receptions at her father's quarters in the fine building directly opposite the commanding officer's quarters.

Capt. Lewis Smith, an Irishman by birth, rose from the ranks of the Army and is one of the most gallant members of the personnel of his grade. Mrs. Smith is also a native of Ireland and possesses all the grace and wit of the women of the Green Isle. She has two daughters, the eldest the wife of Dr. Cunningham, of the Army. The younger, Henrietta, will soon be the bride of the regiment, her marriage to Lieut. Ira A. Haynes being announced.

Surg. William D. Wolverton, a Quaker, and Mrs. Wolverton and Asst. Surg. Wilcox and wife occupy the medical quarters, where their ladies receive. The wife of R. Q. M. Pratt was Miss Keith, of Bridgewater, Mass. The wife of Adjt. Hoskins was Miss Gutierrez, a Cuban belle, whom he met at Key West. She was the daughter of the Cuban patriot, Senor Gutierrez, the friend of Gonzales, and well known in Philadelphia.

Capt. John Turnbull, son of Col. William Turnbull, Engineers, U. S. A., is a bachelor, but prominent in Army social circles. Capt. James M. Lancaster, whose wife is not in Washington, goes little in society. Capt. James Chester, a bachelor, a Scotchman by birth, began his military career in the ranks. He is regarded as one of the most accomplished officers in the Service. The wife of Capt. I. W. Hess was Miss Hayden, of an old Baltimore family. Mrs. Capt. John F. Mount was Miss Coie, of the Interior of New York.

Of the wives of the 1st Lieutenants Mrs. Constantine Chase was Miss Mosher, of Washington, very popular in society then and now. Mrs. R. D. Potts was Miss Bester, of an old Washington family. Lieut. Potts is a son of John Potts, for many years Chief Clerk of the War Department. Mrs. Humphreys was another favorite in society. Lieut. Charles Humphreys is a son of Gen. A. Humphreys. Capt. J. D. Eaton was Miss Gove, a pretty Quaker maiden of Boston. Mrs. Edward Davis was also Miss Davis, of Washington, another favorite in resident society. Lieut. Benjamin Harrison Randolph is a bachelor and son of a Rhode Island clergyman.

Mrs. H. R. Lemly was Catherine Palmer, one of the beautiful and accomplished daughters of Gen. Inis Palmer, U. S. A. Lieut. Lemly is a brother of the well-known Naval Lieut. Lemly. Mrs. J. E. Myers was Miss Canfield, daughter of a New York clergyman. Chas. R. Satterlee is another of the officers who shines not in society through the reflected effulgence of an attractive feminine companion-at-arms, being a bachelor.

The young and dashing 2d Lieutenants of the garrison Chas. A. Bennett, Louis Ostheim and J. D. Barrette, are still on fatigue duty socially and are subject to orders.

A MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN CRAWFORD.

CAPTAIN CHARLES MORTON, Third Cavalry, has issued a circular asking contributions for the purpose of erecting a monument to the lamented Captain Emmet Crawford, whose untimely death occurred a year ago on the 11th of last January. The grave is neither marked by a headstone nor suitably inclosed, and Capt. Morton says: "I think it eminently fitting that a headstone should be erected by his comrades and friends, and my ideas are that it should be a substantial one of polished granite, of plain design, in harmony with its surroundings and his character, to cost, with suitable imperishable fencing, between \$300 and \$400. Captain Crawford held the deed to the lot, so the entire fund can be devoted to the monument and fence; and I will endeavor to secure assistance in transportation and probably some aid from the citizens of Kearney, Neb., who paid him such marked respect at the funeral."

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., of West Point, visited New York on Thursday, registering at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Ensign Hiero Taylor, Civil Engineer P. C. Asserson, Lieut. Comdr. John McGowan, Lieut. C. P. Perkins, Paymr. H. T. B. Harris, Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Randall, Lieut. H. F. Reich, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter, Capt. L. A. Beardslee, Lieut. Comdr. R. B. Bradford, Lieut. Comdr. Isaac Hazlett, Capt. Geo. A. Stevens and Comdr. G. S. Cotton.

THE ARMY.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

January 20, 1887.

Corps of Engineers—Capt. Henry M. Adams to be Major, Jan. 10, 1887, vice Suter, promoted.

1st Lieut. Wm. M. Black to be Captain, Dec. 31, 1886, vice Greene, resigned.

2d Lieut. Hiram M. Chittenden to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1886, vice Black, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Rees, C. E., to be 2d Lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1886.

20th Infantry—Harry D. Humphrey, of Idaho, to be 2d Lieutenant, Jan. 10, 1887.

Ordnance Department—2d Lieutenant Wm. W. Gibson, 3d Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 10, 1887.

Major of Cavalry—Wm. P. Chambliss, 4th Cavalry, to be Major of Cavalry.

G. O. 9, H. Q. A., Feb. 9, 1887.

Publishes the act of Congress, approved Jan. 20, 1887, "to provide a school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery, and for the construction and completion of quarters, barracks, and stables at certain posts for the use of the Army of the United States." (The act appropriates \$300,000 for Fort Riley, \$30,000 for Fort D. A. Russell, and \$55,000 for Fort Robinson.)

Also the act, approved Jan. 20, "to release unto the city of San Antonio, Texas, for its use as a public thoroughfare, certain portions of the military reservation near said city."

CIR. WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., Feb. 8, 1887.

Announces that the amount of U. S. bonds held in trust by the Treasurer of the U. S. to secure public deposits in the German National Bank of Little Rock, Ark., is \$150,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT, P. G. O., Feb. 8, 1887.

Circular Letter to Officers of the Pay Department.

The Secretary of War has fixed the date of graduation of the Class of Cadets of 1886, as of June 12, 1886; and decided that, under the act of December 30, 1880, said graduates are entitled to pay as Lieutenants from date of graduation.

WM. B. ROCHESTER, Paymr. Gen., U. S. A.

G. O. 2, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, JAN. 21, 1887.

Directs that exercises in the preliminary drills and gallery practice will be resumed at all posts on February 10, and be continued until the opening of the practice season.

It is held of the last importance that the young soldier should be made thoroughly accustomed to handling his rifle, and perfectly at ease in pointing and aiming it, prior to actual firing on the range. Errors committed in these preliminary exercises, if allowed to become habitual, destroy the usefulness of the soldier as a rifleman. The greatest precautions should be taken by instructors to make sure that the soldier handles, points and aims his piece correctly and in accordance with the authorized instructions, before he is allowed to fire. It is believed that if this be assured there is no reason why every soldier should not advance to at least the grade of first class before the practice season opens. Practice with the pistol by mounted troops has not been given that prominence which its importance demands. Every cavalryman should be at least a competent pistol shot, and commanding officers of posts where cavalry is stationed will see that this end is attained.

By command of Brig. Gen. Gibbon:

WM. J. VOLKMAR, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 4, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, JAN. 28, 1887.

In future the Department Commander will give special instructions for the inspection of money accounts of disbursing officers, in accordance with Regulations.

G. O. 2, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, JAN. 19, 1887.

The target season for the year 1887 is as follows:

Alcatraz Island—March, April and May.
Angel Island—April, May and June.
Benicia Barracks—May, September and October.
Fort Bidwell—May, June and July.
Fort Gaston—May, June and July.
Fort McDermitt—June, July and August.
Fort Mason—May, September and October.
Presidio of S. F.—May, June and October.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Par. 1, S. O. 110, s. of 1886, Div. Pacific, is amended to read as follows: Major Amos S. Kimball, Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of Arizona, will proceed to Los Angeles, Cal., thence to San Francisco, Cal., on public business (S. O. 9, Feb. 1, Div. Pacific).

Leave for one month, Feb. 11, is granted Col. Judson D. Bingham, A. Q. M. G., Chicago (S. O. 17, Feb. 8, Div. Mo.).

The station of Major A. S. Kimball, Chief Q. M., is designated at Los Angeles, Cal., from Jan. 1 (S. O. 12, Jan. 31, Div. Ariz.).

Leave for twenty days is granted Captain I. E. Campbell, A. Q. M. (S. O. 12, Jan. 31, Dept. Mo.).

Commissary Sergt. Denis Kleffer, recently appointed from 1st sergt. Battery H, 5th Art., will proceed to Fort Supply, I. T., to relieve Com. Sergt. Charles Raab, who will proceed to Fort Gibson, I. T., to relieve Com. Sergt. Edwin F. Ambrose, who will proceed to Fort Sill, I. T., for duty (S. O., Feb. 7, H. Q. A.).

The extension of leave, on surgeon's certificate, granted Capt. Frederick F. Whitehead, C. S., is still further extended six months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., Feb. 7, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Major Alfred R. Bates, Paymr., St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 9, Feb. 2, D. Dakota.).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Charles M. Terrell, Chief Paymaster (S. O. 10, Jan. 31, D. Platte.).

Leave for five days is granted Col. Daniel McClure, Asst. Paymr. Gen., New York City (S. O. 27, Feb. 7, Div. Atlantic.).

Medical Department.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about March 10, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward R. Morris, asst. surg., with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days (S. O. 6, Jan. 19, Div. Pacific.).

A. A. Surg. M. M. Walker is relieved from duty at Angel Island, Cal., and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, W. T., for temporary duty (S. O. 8, Jan. 25, Div. Pacific.).

1st Lieut. Leonard Wood, asst. surg., will proceed

to Los Angeles, Cal., and report to the Dept. Comdr. for temporary duty (S. O. 12, Jan. 31, D. Ariz.).

So much of par. 7, S. O. 115, May 17, 1884, as directs Major Blencowe E. Fryer, surgeon, to report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Dakota, is revoked, and he will proceed to Fort Lowell, Ariz. Ty., and report for duty (S. O., Feb. 4, H. Q. A.).

The extension of leave, on surgeon's certificate, granted Capt. Leonard Y. Loring, asst. surg., is still further extended three months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., Feb. 4, H. Q. A.).

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. John L. Phillips, asst. surg., is further extended one month (S. O., Feb. 4, H. Q. A.).

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Louis Brechemin, asst. surg., to take effect when his services can be spared by his Dept. Comdr. (S. O., Feb. 3, H. Q. A.).

Hospl. Steward Richard Dave, Fort Davis, will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., and report for duty, relieving Hospl. Steward Leslie Haven, who will proceed to Fort Davis and report for duty (S. O. 16, Jan. 31, D. Texas).

1st Lieut. H. S. T. Harris, asst. surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort Clark, and will proceed to Fort Ringgold, and report for duty (S. O. 16, Jan. 31, D. Texas).

Hospl. Steward J. C. Evans, Fort Thomas, will proceed to Fort Bowie, A. T., relieving Hospl. Steward J. A. Leslie, who will proceed to Fort Thomas for duty (S. O. 12, Jan. 31, D. Ariz.).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

1st Lieut. George McC. Derby will proceed to New Brunswick and Little Washington, N. J., on public duty, and return to his station at Astoria, N. Y. (S. O. 22, Feb. 8, C. E.).

Lieut. Col. George H. Elliot will proceed to Wood's Holl, Mass., and return to his station at Newport, R. I. (S. O. 20, Feb. 4, C. E.).

The Board of Officers on building and repair of levees on the Mississippi River, consisting of Capt. Wm. T. Russell, Smith S. Leach and Dan C. Kingman, will convene at Memphis, Tenn., at as early a day as practicable, for the purpose of taking action upon the subdivision and distribution of allotment for levees made by the Mississippi River Commission (S. O. 21, Feb. 7, C. E.).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Lansing H. Beach, C. E. (S. O. 21, Feb. 7, C. E.).

Major Jared A. Smith, C. E., will proceed to Fort McClary and the battery on Gerrish's Island, Me., on public business (S. O., Feb. 8, H. Q. A.).

Lieut. Col. Wm. E. Merrill, C. E., will repair to Washington for the purpose of testifying, Feb. 11, in a suit pending before the Court of Claims (S. O., Feb. 4, H. Q. A.).

Lieut. Col. James M. Whittemore, Ord. Dept., will repair to Washington and report, not later than Feb. 8, for the purpose of testifying in a suit now pending before the Court of Claims (S. O., Feb. 4, H. Q. A.).

Ordnance Sergt. Charles E. Ellsworth is assigned to duty at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (S. O. 6, Jan. 27, Dept. Cal.).

Chaplains.

Leave for four months, to take effect Feb. 20, is granted Post Chaplain David Wilson (S. O., Feb. 7, H. Q. A.).

Signal Corps.

1st Class Private Wm. W. Thomas, at St. Francis Barracks, will report by letter to the acting Chief Signal Officer (S. O., Feb. 5, H. Q. A.).

G. C. M. O. 10, H. Q. A., Feb. 1, 1887.

Before a G. C. M., at Washington Barracks, D. C., of which Col. Horatio G. Gibson, 3d Art., is president, was tried—2d Lieut. John C. Walshe, Signal Corps, U. S. A. Charge—Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. Specification—In that while on duty as indications officer at the Signal Office, Washington, D. C., and being directed by the indications board to report as to the assertion that on Dec. 5 and 6, 1886, a storm of considerable violence reached the New England and Middle Atlantic States in advance of forecast, did state in an official communication dated Dec. 10, 1886, addressed to the president of the said indications board: On the 5th (referring to December, 1886) cautionary signals were ordered up from Norfolk to Wood's Holl well in advance of the storm, which statement was false in fact and substance, and made with intent to deceive, as no signals of any kind were ordered from Norfolk to Wood's Holl on December 5, and those subsequently ordered on the 6th were not in advance of the storm but only after dangerous winds, snow, and rain had been reported from various sea coast stations between the points named. Plead—Not guilty. Finding—Not guilty. And the court does therefore acquit him.

The proceedings, finding and acquittal are approved. Lieutenant Walshe will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs., B. D. F. H. and K. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and E. Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. William A. Thompson, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 6, Jan. 19, Div. P.).

Capt. W. A. Thompson will proceed from Fort Bowie, A. T., to Los Angeles, Cal., and report to the Department Commander (S. O. 12, Jan. 31, D. Ariz.).

A Roster of Commissioned Officers, 4th Cav., dated Jan. 31, comes to us this week with the compliments of Lieut. J. B. Erwin, Adjt. The regiment numbers 42, with one vacancy for a 2d lieutenant; 37 are on duty and five on leave.

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish transportation to

Lincoln, Neb., and return, to 1st Lieut. George B. Davis, subpoenaed to appear as a witness before the U. S. District Court there (S. O., Feb. 4, H. Q. A.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The C. O. Columbus Barracks will prepare thirty recruits and forward them to Fort Robinson, Neb., in charge of Lieut. G. R. Burnett (S. O. 18, Feb. 2, Rec. Ser.).

S. O. 25, relieving 1st Lieut. Philip P. Powell as member of G. C. M. at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is revoked (S. O., Feb. 7, H. Q. A.).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; G, San Carlos, A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B, C, and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

2d Lieut. J. B. McDonald is relieved from special duty in connection with Indian affairs at San Carlos, A. T. (S. O. 10, Jan. 28, D. Ariz.).

Troop G (Lee's) is relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, and will proceed to San Carlos and take station, relieving Troop D (Keyes's), which will take station at Fort Thomas (S. O. 12, Jan. 31, D. Ariz.).

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., is further extended one month (S. O., Feb. 8, H. Q. A.).

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., A, C, I, L, and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris is relieved from duty at Fort Mason, Cal., and will report to the C. O. of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with his battery, I (S. O. 5, Jan. 24, D. Cal.).

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., R. I.; D, G, and I, Ft. McKenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Henry R. Lemly is detailed for duty as Military Attaché to the Legation of the U. S. at Bogota, Colombia, and will proceed to Bogota and report for duty (S. O., Feb. 8, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. Washington Barracks, D. C., will issue a furlough for thirty days to Sergt. Edward Smith, Band (S. O. 26, Feb. 5, Div. A.).

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqs., B, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Probie, Me.

* Light battery.

S. O. 209, of 1886, is modified so as to authorize 1st Lieut. Montgomery M. Macomb to remain on special duty at Fort Monroe until March 15, 1887 (S. O. 20, Feb. 10, Div. A.).

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs., F, I, H, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; K, Ft. Wood, N. Y.; H.

* Light battery.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin K. Roberts, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., is extended eighteen days (S. O. 27, Feb. 7, Div. A.).

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 29, Feb. 10, Div. A.).

By the coolness and presence of mind of two soldiers of the 5th U. S. Artillery at Hyde and Behman's Theatre, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, when an alarm of "Fire" was given, a panic was averted which would doubtless have been attended with much loss of life, as the theatre was crowded.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., E, F, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

2d Lieut. Dwight E. Holley, 1st Inf., A. A. Q. M., will proceed from Fort McDermitt to Winnemucca, Nev., on public business (S. O. 4, Jan. 22, D. Cal.).

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

The leave granted Capt. Melville C. Wilkinson is extended one month (S. O., Feb. 8, H. Q. A.).

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, F, G, and K, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A neat Roster of Commissioned Officers, 6th Inf., dated Jan. 20, 1887, reaches us this week. The list comprises 34 officers, 31 of whom are on duty, one on leave, and two on sick leave.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted Capt. Thaddeus S. Kirtland, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo. (S. O. 11, Feb. 2, D. Platte.).

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs., A, H, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

1st Lieut. John W. Summerhayes, R. Q. M., will report in person at Dept. Hdqs., on public business (S. O. 11, Feb. 2, D. Platte.).

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

The changes of stations of Cos. H, I, and K, directed in S. O. 143, series 1886, will now be carried out (S. O. 11, Jan. 29, D. Ariz.).

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., B, C, F, H, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

Capt. Gregory Barrett will proceed to Fort Win-

gate, N. M., as witness in the case of Private Thomas Hanley, Co. D (S. O. 11, Jan. 29, D. Ariz.).

1st Sergt. John Flanigan, Co. D, will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., as witness before a G. C. M. (S. O. 11, Jan. 29, D. Ariz.).

The Colonel, Staff, and Band will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., and take station (S. O. 11, Jan. 29, D. Ariz.).

Cos. F and H will, upon being relieved by troops from the Dept. of Texas, proceed to Fort Union, N. M., and take station (S. O. 11, Jan. 29, D. Ariz.). S. O. 143, series 1886, directing change of station of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Mizner, is rescinded (S. O. 12, Jan. 31, D. Ariz.).

Major George K. Brady, commanding Fort Crawford, Colo., has issued the following post order: "The officer heretofore known as 2d Lieut. Harry Fletcher, 10th Inf., having been commissioned by the President as 2d Lieut. Harvey Fletcher Bateman, 10th Inf., will hereafter be recognized and addressed and carried on the proper returns by the name given in his commission."

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Lieut.-Col. W. F. Drum, A. I. G., will inspect the following posts: Forts McDowell, Lowell, Huachuca, Grant, Thomas, San Carlos, and Fort Bowie, A. T.; Forts Bayard, Selden, Stanton, Marcy, Union, and Wingate, N. M.; Fort Apache, Whipple Barracks, Fort Verde and Mojave, A. T., and San Diego Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 12, Jan. 31, D. Ariz.).

Q. M. Sergt. Julius Fauerbach having recently been discharged by expiration of service and appointed Post Trader at Madison Barracks, Regl. Orders 3, Feb. 2, announces the promotion of 1st Sergt. Joseph Petit, Co. F, to be Regl. Q. M. Sergt., vice Fauerbach. The following company order in regard to Sergt. Petit was issued by the C. O. Co. F: "In parting with 1st Sergt. Joseph Petit, the company commander congratulates him upon his well-deserved promotion to regimental quartermaster sergeant, and bears testimony to his faithful performance of duty as 1st sergeant and excellence as a soldier." Sergt. Petit is well known to the marksmen of the Div. of the Atlantic, he having secured the fourth gold medal at the Division competition of 1884, serving on the winning Hilton Trophy teams of 1884 and 1885, making the highest individual score at the 1884 contest, and subsequently acting as Army alternate.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., B, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and F, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

The Hdqs. and Cos. B and H are designated as the garrison for Fort Bliss, Tex. They are relieved from duty at Fort Concho, and will proceed to Fort Bliss (S. O. 17, Feb. 2, D. Tex.).

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Macinnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. John S. McNaught is extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., Feb. 4, H. Q. A.).

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter F. Scales.

Hdqs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut.-Col. J. S. Courad (S. O. 12, Jan. 31, Dept. M.).

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Carroll A. Devoil, Fort Snelling, to take effect about Feb. 10 (S. O. 9, Feb. 2, D. Dak.).

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, February 5, 1887.

RETIREMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry L. Chipman, 7th Infantry, February 1, 1887 (act June 30, 1882).

CASUALTY.

Major Napoleon B. McLaughlen (retired), died January 29, 1887, at Middletown, New York.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Stanton, N. M., Feb. 2. Detail: Lieut.-Col. A. P. Morrow, 8th Cav.; Capt. B. H. Rogers, 13th Inf.; Capt. W. M. Wallace, 8th Cav.; Capt. M. E. Taylor, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. E. L. Fletcher, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Murray, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. G. J. Scott, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. J. A. Penn, Jr., and Carl Koops, 13th Inf., and 1st Lieut. W. S. Davies, 13th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 10, Jan. 28, D. Ariz.).

At Fort Bowie, A. T., Feb. 7. Detail: Capt. O. W. Budd, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William Davis, Jr., 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. D. Crosby, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. J. M. Neall, R. A. Brown, and Letcher Hardeman, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. James Lockett, 4th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 12, Jan. 31, D. Ariz.).

At Whipple Barracks, A. T., Feb. 7. Detail: Col. J. S. Mason, Major Dainardfield Parker, Capt. G. B. Russell and Leonard Hay, and 1st Lieut. J. McEl Stempel, R. Q. M., 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. L. G. Anderson, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. C. R. Noyes, 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. E. B. Robertson, Adjt., 9th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 13, Feb. 2, D. Ariz.).

At Fort Assiniboine, M. T., Feb. 10. Detail: Major David D. Van Valzah, Capt. John H. Patterson, Abram A. Harbach, and Paul Harwood, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Peter S. Bonus, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. James A. Irons, James S. Rogers, Edwin H. Webber, and John F. Morrison, 20th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Samuel C. Robertson, 1st Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 9, Feb. 2, D. Dak.).

At Fort Hays, Kas., Feb. 8. Detail: Major H. M. Cronkhite, Med. Dept.; Capt. E. R. Kellogg and G. N. Bomford, 1st Lieut. Michael Leahy and W. B. Wheeler, 2d Lieut. C. B. Hardin and J. H. Duval, 18th Inf., and 1st Lieut. J. H. Baldwin, 18th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 14, Feb. 5, Dept. M.).

At Fort Adams, R. I., Feb. 8. Detail: Capt. Frank G. Smith, Edward Field, Arthur Morris, and John W. Roder, 1st Lieut. William Ennis, Richard P. Strong, Harry R. Anderson, and Charles A. L. Totten, and 2d Lieut. John F. McMahon, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Clarence Deems, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 28, Feb. 4, Div. A.).

At Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., Feb. 14. Detail: Major William Sinclair, 2d Art.; Capt. Julius H. Patzki, Asst. Surg.; Capt. William F. Graves and Resin G. Howell, 1st Lieut. John C. Scantling and James B. Eastman, and 2d Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. William F. Stowe, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 28, Feb. 8, Div. A.).

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers will meet at Omaha, Neb., Feb. 5, to report upon the condition of three car loads of coal. Detail: Major Guy V. Henry, 9th Cav., I. R. P.; Major Robert H. Hall, 23d Inf., A. I. G., and 2d Lieut. Lyman W. V. Keunon, 6th Inf., A. D. C. (S. O. II, Feb. 2, D. Platte.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Charles C. Hood, 24th Inf., and Capt. Henry J. Haynsworth, A. Q. M., will assemble at the recruiting rendezvous, Philadelphia, Feb. 7, to fix the responsibility for damage to articles of clothing for which 1st Lieut. Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cav., recruiting officer, is responsible (S. O., Feb. 4, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. James M. Marshall and Henry J. Haynsworth, A. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cav., will assemble at Philadelphia, Feb. 10, to fix the responsibility for damaged condition and deficiency of certain C. and G. E. (S. O., Feb. 5, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. J. E. Greer, Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. H. L. Ripley, 24th Inf., and 1st Lieut. E. F. Wilcox, 6th Cav., A. D. C., is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 7, to fix the responsibility for the loss of certain marksmen's insensia, reported to have been lost in the mail, and for which 1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf., A. D. C., Inspector of Rifle Practice, is responsible (S. O. 14, Feb. 5, Dept. M.)

Correspondence.—Attention is invited to the following extract from the "Instructions for Keeping the Records and Transacting the Clerical Business of the War Department": "Indorsements, as well as letters, addressed to public officers on the business of their offices, should designate them by their special titles rather than their individual names."

Clothing.—General McCook, commanding Fort Leavenworth, has supplemented his previous excellent orders in regard to the marking, issuing, etc., of uniform clothing, by the following: "Hereafter special requisitions for clothing when sent to this office for the approval of the post commander will be accompanied by a letter in which the commander of the organization for which the clothing is intended will state whether orders relating to the inspection of clothing and marking of worn out garments has been complied with. The officer who witnesses the issue will see that each garment is marked as required by the post order referred to before being issued."

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Pacific—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.

The *News-Letter* says: "The hop at the Presidio Tuesday night was another of the charming little parties for which that post is so famous. The concert room at the Presidio where the dances are always given is a fine one, the music was good, and the welcome extended warm and hearty. The Army officers at present stationed in and around San Francisco are a very nice set of fellows, good dancers and very popular among the young ladies. Therefore, where one is to be seen the other will be found also. So who can wonder that the Presidio hops are such pleasant affairs and so successful as they have been this winter."

Dept. of Arizona—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

A despatch of Feb. 8 from Nogales says: "The depredations recently committed in Mexico are charged to the seven Apaches who escaped from Capt. Lawton and are now known to be with Mexican desperadoes. The escaped Indians are reported to be quiet in the Sierra Madres."

An Albuquerque despatch says intelligence has been received of a bloody fight between a Sheriff's posse and a band of Navajo Indians, Feb. 7th, that may lead to an Indian outbreak.

Dept. of Dakota—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

Big Bear and three Cree Indians serving terms in the Stony Mountain Penitentiary, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for complicity in the Northwest rebellion, were released Feb. 5, having been pardoned. Big Bear was a leading Indian ally of Louis Riel, and incited his powerful tribe to pillage and massacre.

Resolutions of the Dakota Legislative Assembly protesting against the abandonment of Fort Abraham Lincoln were presented by Mr. Gifford in the House on Monday and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The reasons set forth for its continuance are: Its location makes it permanently suited for distributing post for arms and supplies for other posts along the Missouri River; its facilities are the very best for the massing of troops and for their prompt despatch in the event of Indian outbreak; its maintenance and improvement is necessary for the safety of the settlers in the adjacent country.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1887.

THE following order was published on the 5th inst.: "It is the sad duty of the Superintendent to announce to the officers and cadets of the Military Academy the death of Cadet Raymond C. Worthington, of the First Class. He died at his home in Carlisle, Penn. The Corps of Cadets will wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days."

Cadet Worthington died Feb. 4 of consumption. When he went on sick leave Dec. 20, 1886, after being in the hospital a long time, few of his friends expected to see him again.

What was probably the finest concert of the season was given in the Library this evening before the smallest audience ever at a concert. When the music began there were four ladies and three officers in the hall; four other ladies and four gentlemen came in during the evening. The band has been much strengthened lately with new musicians. Mr. Rehm's health is also much better, so that he is able to look after the interests of the band. The cause of so small an audience was the tobogganing by torchlight and a musicale by Lieut. and Mrs. Band. The following programme was played: 1. Overture, "Oberon," Weber; 2. Paraphrase, "Song," Curtis; 3. Potpourri, "Lohengrin," Wagner; 4. Fackeltanz (torchlight dance), Meyerbeer; 5. Ein Frühlings-traum (Spring Dream), Herfurth; 6. Serenade de Mandolines, Desormes; 7. Leonore Waltz, Rehm. The second, fifth and sixth pieces were beautifully rendered.

Lieut. L. J. Brett, 2d Cav., and his wife arrived this evening; they are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Gale. The bride is a sister of Cadet Wallace, of the Fourth Class.

Last Friday evening the toboggan slide was illuminated from 8 to 10 o'clock. The effect was very fine. About 35 campaign torches were used, being erected at intervals along the slide. Nearly everyone who owned or could borrow a toboggan had a chance to slide, while the spectators were very numerous; it seemed as if all of Camptown, Ruppertown, Logtown and every other town in the vicinity sent delegates of onlookers.

Prof. and Mrs. Bass have issued invitations for an entertainment to-morrow evening at Schofield Hall.

On last Saturday evening Mrs. Merritt entertained a large number of ladies and cadets at a dancing party. As "we" are neither a lady nor a cadet, we were not present, but all who were speak glowingly of the good time had by all.

Next Saturday evening the cadets are to have a large hop in the mess hall, at which refreshments are to be served during the whole evening. This hop is gotten up by the Second Class, and takes the place of the customary "Hundredth-Night Hop," usually given on the Saturday preceding Washington's Birthday. It is not known what will be done to celebrate the 100th night, but no First Classmen will attend the hop and no Second Classmen will attend the celebration for the 19th. A funny state of affairs, socially, exists in the corps, the like of which was never known before. The First Class boycott the hops. The Second Class do not. The First Class boycott the Second Class; the Second Class boycott the First Class. Where and when the boycotting will end is just at present the leading unknown quantity of the cadet equation.

The next to the last officer's hop before Lent was held last Thursday evening. Lieut. Hodges was the manager. A number of strangers were present among them Miss Maccomb, daughter of Gen. Maccomb, U. S. A.; Miss Roebbing, niece of the famous engineer; Miss Beach, of Troy; Miss Nolan and two Misses Peirce. Although the hop began quite late, it was very gay and enjoyable throughout. A fine supper, about eleven o'clock, was much appreciated.

Father Ely, the Catholic priest of the post, is quite ill at his residence in Highland Falls. His duties for several Sundays have been performed by a Paulist Father from New York.

The Highland Villa, or Mearns' House, below the Falls, has been sold to a hotel man from Ohio, who, it is said, intends to make a sanitarium out of it.

In one of the New York papers last Sunday it was stated that the eldest son of our Professor of Philosophy had just been married. If it is so, the Professor does not know it, for said eldest son is now travelling in Cuba for pleasure, but not on a wedding tour, and will not return much before April. The writer of the article referred to the marriage of Lieut. Robert E. L. Michie, 2d Cavalry, who is not related to Professor Michie, and who pronounces his name as if it was spelled "Mick-e" and not "Mick."

Lieut. Newcomer, of the Engineers, and bride made a flying visit to the post last Saturday. Lieuts. Richards, 4th Cav., and Loveridge, 3d Art., were also visitors last week.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, W. T.

JANUARY 30.

GEN. SYKES once interrupted a nocturnal wheeze in Snip Snider's Commissary tent, A. P., with: Gentlemen! what is the occasion of this sudden outburst of inebriety? Explanation: A barrel of good commissary whiskey. Here in far Vancouver we have had an outburst of amusements. Explanation: An unusually good dramatic club and a lecture association. The invocation:

"Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee,
Jest and youthful jollity,
Quips and cranks and wanton smiles,
Nods and becks and wreathed smiles;"

Has been answered by—

"Sport that wrinkled care derides
And laughter, holding both his sides."

Two weeks ago we had "The Mouse Trap," taken from the January "Harper." Mrs. Anderson played the part of the Boston Widow. Her rendition was very fetching—excellent, indeed. She was supported by a lovely sorosis, Mrs. Poole, and the Misses Burke, Pettis, Quinten and O'Neil. All, including the leading lady, were far too pretty for the strong-minded sisterhood. Capt. Woodruff, A. C. S., took the solitary male part with great courage. Like all articles issued from his Department his acting was A 1.

Last night we had "Caste," as D'Alroy, his first appearance here, but evidently a dramatic veteran. Kimball as Hautree, Todd as Eccles, a veritable man of Toddies; Woodruff as Goringe was very funny. Mrs. Poole was the Marquis, Mrs. Rice was Esther and Mrs. Hunter was Polly, and such a polly. But all did far better than average amateurs. Much credit is due the managers, Maj. Burke and Lieut. Hunter.

THE Independent of Feb. 2 says:

Lieut. Frank Taylor, 14th Infantry, has returned from his Washington trip.... Capt. S. McConihe, 14th Inf., returned from San Francisco Sunday.... The wife of Capt. E. K. Russell, 1st Art., Fort Canby, came up to Vancouver Barracks, Monday, on a visit.... Jacob Lazelle, a graduate of the Portland High School, son of Col. H. M. Lazelle, has been appointed by the President to the rank of Major in the Academy.... Last Saturday evening an amateur theatrical performance was given at the theatre at Vancouver Barracks. Robertson's comedy of "Caste" was produced with the following cast of characters: The Hon. George D'Alroy, Wm. J. Volkmar; Capt. Aurthur Hautree, Wm. A. Kimball; Eccles, Albert Todd; Samuel Gertrude, C. A. Woodruff; Marguerite de St. Maur, Mrs. DeW. C. Poole; Polly, Mrs. C. H. Hunter; Esther, Mrs. W. F. Rice.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT APACHE, A. T.

JAN. 30, 1887.

JANUARY has been as mild and lovely as Indian summer, and the winter bids fair to leave us without any ice for our use during the coming heat of next summer. The weather has been superb; and horse-back parties, driving, croquet and lawn tennis have all been indulged in with great pleasure all through the winter. Apache keeps up its reputation as the most desirable post in Arizona, and those who are stationed here are always the envied few. On all sides of us the mountains are covered with evergreen pines, and the pure white snow, that spreads like a veil over the earth, lends a charming contrast to the eye. Apache nestles close at the foot of these mountains; and, since the departure of the dreaded Chiricahua Apache Indians, is as peaceful as it looks. Already the work on the company and troop gardens has commenced, and the White Mountain Apache Indians are at work with the farming implements furnished them by the Interior Department, and promised them last summer by Mr. L. T. C. Lamar, Jr., at the time he visited our post on his inspection tour. This year bids fair to be a quiet and prosperous one for Arizona (thanks to Gen. N. A. Miles).

Lieut. T. W. Jones, the officer in charge of Indian affairs here, has just returned from a business visit to San Carlos Agency. Mr. F. J. Henry, the Indian trader, has gone on a business trip to San Francisco, Cal., for a few weeks. Lieut. S. D. Freeman, of the 10th Cavalry, rejoined his troop at this post from a six months' leave. Lieut. W. E. Shipp left Apache on the 23rd for Charlotte, N. C., to visit his parents and from there he goes on an extended European tour with two of his classmates from West Point.

Lieut. Leighton Pinley relieved Mr. Shipp as Post Adjutant. Paymr. Smith and Lieut. Robt. D. Reach, Jr., made a very pleasant little visit to our harmonious garrison about the middle of the month. Their friends only regretted the shortness of their stay. We are all delighted to have our favorite, Gen. Miles, back again in command of the Department.

Dr. E. Everts and family arrived here on the 25th and we gladly welcome them to Apache. We notice that the San Antonio correspondent for your paper predicted that Gen. B. H. Grierson would be the next Brig.-General. If seniority takes precedence, and distinguished service be considered and the short time for duty left him, then indeed may we expect it. Twenty years as colonel of the 10th Cavalry, has done our colonel near to the hearts of his subordinates, and as time flies we are jealous for his honors.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.

FEBRUARY 5, 1887.

We have been cutting and storing ice for several weeks, one company being detailed for the purpose. The dangers incidental to this work are not to be compared with those found in Indian fighting or repulsing a charge of Uhlans, yet, a distinguished officer who has probably experienced both of the latter features of military life, has been carrying a bandaged member as the result of a casualty in getting in our ice.

Yes, ice-harvesting is a nice topic. So, also, is tobogganing. There was some talk of erecting a slide at the incline facing our parade ground, but the projectors seem to have abandoned the idea. It looks as though this is going to be a poor winter for tobogganing anyway.

Indoor amusements seem to have the best of it. Instead of the usual weekly concert and hop, amateur theatricals were last night rendered under the auspices of the officers at the post. The programme and cast of characters was as follows: The Day After the Wedding, or, What's the Use of a Soldier?—Colonel Frederick, Lieut. B. A. Poore; Lord Rivers, Lieut. Fred. A. Smith; James, Lieut. W. H. Gordon; Lady Elizabeth, Miss Kate Egbert; Mrs. Davies, Miss Minnie Townsend. "A Silent Protector." A farce in one act. Cast—Quentin Quickdret (a gentleman in difficulties), Dr. E. T. Comery; Nat Nobbler (a sheriff's officer), Lieut. F. Von Schrader; Mr. Treadwell (a lawyer), Lieut. B. A. Poore; Lillian Gray (under the assumed name of Mrs. Arlington), Miss Lucy Townsend; Nancy Sybotta (her servant), Mrs. MacGowan.

Disraeli has it that "the critics are those who have failed in literature and art." As your correspondent has never failed in either, he will venture the remark that the performance was most excellent throughout, the bulk of the applause being bestowed upon Messrs. Poore, Gordon, Comery and Von Schrader, the Misses Townsend, Miss Egbert and Mrs. MacGowan.

We are soon to have a trading store at the post, with Mr. Julius Fauerbach at the helm. The plans of the building include a hop room.

U. M.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

JANUARY 30.

THE weather just at present is hot and dry, a remarkable similarity to my own condition. I think I have heretofore referred to the dearth of news here. The *Journal*, always an interesting information, is a welcome visitor, and its weekly advent is eagerly looked forward to. We are in a state of "Bliss" here, but so is not El Paso. Music has charms, etc., and the band of the 10th has so soothed the savage breasts of the El Pasos that they hate to part with it. The two companies of the 10th (Drum's and Stretch's) will also go to date in Army and Navy matters and brimful of interesting information, is a welcome visitor, and its weekly advent is eagerly looked forward to. We are in a state of "Bliss" here, but so is not El Paso. Music has charms, etc., and the band of the 10th has so soothed the savage breasts of the El Pasos that they hate to part with it. 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THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at St. Thomas Jan. 18.

The prospective cruise is given as follows: Bermuda, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Curacao, Cartagena, Aspinwall, Port Cortez (Cienfuegos, Kingston, Santiago, Nipa, Neuvas, Matanzas, Havana, Key West, returning to Fortress Monroe about May 1. All mail must be addressed to the Galea, care of Navy Pay Office, 29 State St., N. Y.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. At New York Navy-yard.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Sailed from Key West, Fla., Feb. 7, for a cruise to the West Indies, arrived at Havana, Cuba, Feb. 8.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Reported by cable to have arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 5, all well, and will probably sail, March 1, for St. Helena.

LANCASTER, 3d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Sailed from Montevideo for Maldonado Dec. 11. All well. Intended to sail for ports on South coast of South America and the Falkland Islands, and to reach Rio about June 1, 1887.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Montevideo Nov. 13.

European Station—R. Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 2, 1887. Expects to remain there till early in Spring.

A correspondent, writing from on board the *Penacola*, at Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 2, sends the following information:

On arriving in the harbor of Alexandria, Dec. 11, from Malta, the vessel fired a salute of 21 guns, with the Egyptian flag at the main, while an antique wooden frigate returned gun for gun, and then supplemented with a salute of 13 guns, in honor of the broad pennant of Admiral Franklin flying from our mizen. This compliment the *Penacola* promptly reciprocated. Admiral Franklin, accompanied by his staff, proceeded to make ceremonial calls on December 13, with the Oriental governor of Alexandria, Osman Pasha Orphi, General, Chief of the Egyptian gendarmerie and police, Major General Lennox, commanding the British troops occupying Alexandria, and Vice Admiral Morice Pasha, of the Egyptian navy; Capt. Blomfield, English navy, collector of the port; Capt. Royle, of the *Orion*, senior British naval officer in Egyptian waters, and the commanding officers of the *Mohamel Ali* and the royal yacht, the last four visits being acknowledgments for calls made on the Admiral on the 11th by those officers. On the 14th, Osman Pasha Orphi and Vice Admiral Morice Pasha and Major Gen. Lennox visited Admiral Franklin on board the *Penacola*, and were given appropriate honors. Gen. Baker Pasha followed a few days later, and since then has made frequent social calls. Other officers who have visited the commander in chief are Hussein Pasha Bey, aide-de-camp to the Khedive, Lieutenant Colonel Man, and Holton Bey of the Egyptian army, and Lieut. Col. Holroyd, of the British army, and numerous English red coats of lesser rank, have been guests of the wardroom officers. Gen. Baker and officers of the divisional staff of gendarmerie and police gave a dinner at the Khedivial Club on the 30th of December, at which Capt. George Dewey, commander of the *Penacola*, and Lieut. S. A. Stanton, of the Admiral's staff, were guests. Christmas was made a holiday, with the usual dinner and games for the ship's company, which frolicked about the decks until sunset, with a good audience looking on and laughing at the fun. For each game were prizes ranging from \$2 to \$8. The *Penacola* Minstrel Troupe concluded 1886 on New Year's eve night by giving an enjoyable entertainment, which lasted from 8 to 10. The audience of officers and crew were augmented by the presence of several officers and a large number of the crew of the English man-of-war *Orion*. The programme was divided into two parts, the first consisting of negro minstrel songs and jokes, and concluding with a tableau vivant, a representation of Uncle Sam's new navy. The second part of the programme was of a varied nature, viz.: Humorous recitations, instrumental solos, comic character songs, and two short sketches. The music for the occasion was furnished by the orchestra of the ship. The *Penacola* will remain at Alexandria until sometime early in the spring. She is being thoroughly caulked both inside and out, the first time on the cruise. All hands are well, and delighted with the genial climate.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Reported by cable to have arrived at St. Vincent, U. V., Feb. 4.

Pacific Station—Capt. J. H. Gills (in temporary command).

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham, went into commission at Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 15, 1887.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Panama Nov. 14.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 26.

IQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Reported by cable to have arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Was to sail from Valparaiso, Chili, Jan. 29, for Panama.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. Commissioned at Navy-yard, New York, Jan. 15, 1887. It has not been decided when she will be ordered to sail for the Pacific Coast.

VANDALLA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

Atlantic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler. Vessel with (+), address, Mail. General Post Office Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Bombay, Dec. 6.

ESSEX, 1st rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Arrived at Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 8.

MARION, 1st rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 7.

MONOCACY, 1st rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Canton, China, Jan. 7, and in about a month intended to visit Hong Kong, to give liberty to crew.

OMAHA, 1st rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. At Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 10.

OSSIFEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. Reported by cable to have arrived at Santa Cruz Feb. 5, en route for New York.

PALOS, 1st rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Tientsin, China, Jan. 7.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent as follows: Up to Feb. 10, by Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about that date. Address care of U. S. Consul, Bridgetown, Barbadoes, between Feb. 10 and March 1. Address care U. S. Consul, Basse-Terre, St. Kitts. After March 1, per U. S., and including Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about March 24. Care U. S. Consul, at St. Thomas, W. I. After March 24, address Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 18.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunship ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Conster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 18.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 18.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At New York Navy-yard, having her machinery overhauled.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At New York. Will remain for several weeks, undergoing slight repairs, and when ready she will proceed on a cruise to the Spanish main, surveying the Lake and Port of Maracaibo, Venezuela, with their approaches.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At San Diego, Cal., Jan. 3.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 3d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard. Expects to go on a trial trip shortly, after receiving all her armament.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Suvarata—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. The construction work will be completed about March 30. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and *Nipsic*—Undergoing repairs at New York. Will be ready in a few months, and in all probability be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Trenton—Undergoing repairs at Norfolk, Va. Expects to be ready for commission about March 1. It is not known at present where she will be ordered.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The French man-of-war *La Bouvet* recently at Pensacola, was at Mobile this week and goes from there to New Orleans.

A POPULAR feature of the seasons of a few years ago has been revived in the Monday morning concerts and dances at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

GUN practice at Spithead is to be suspended during the Queen's visits to Osborne and when the wind sets in her direction, the boom of the heavy guns having disturbed her imperial repose.

A BOARD of Naval officers will be ordered to convene about Feb. 15, to examine candidates for appointment as foreman sailmaker, foreman galley-maker and master blacksmith at the Equipment Yard, Boston. The detail for the board and the place of meeting has not yet been determined.

THE U. S. Coast Survey steamer *Blake* is engaged in investigating the currents in the Gulf Stream, and for this purpose anchors at sea when wind and weather permits. During January, February, March and a part of April, 1887, the *Blake* will anchor between Cape San Antonio, Cuba, and Yucatan, and between Florida Keys and Cuba. During May and a part of June, she will be in the Gulf Stream, off Cape Fear and Hatteras.

It would be a great advantage, says the London *Morning News*, if our Admiralty would take a leaf out of the book of the United States Navy Department and issue a yearly report of the state of the various vessels of war in its possession. The nation would then be able to ascertain how matters stand. If the report was anything like accurate, it would reveal almost at a glance the very unfavorable position we occupy, and the people of England would see that we are not so strong upon the sea as most of them imagine.

THE English North America Squadron has started a kind of floating United Service Institution, papers being read by officers of the different ships, while smoking goes on among the audience.

THE report of the board on the completion of the monitors is in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy. The most interesting statement contained in the report is that the engines of the *Puritan* weigh 200 tons more than they should. The machinery was designed and put on board by John Roach.

THE work on the designs for the machinery of the two 6,000-ton vessels is progressing well. The Bureau of Steam Engineering has reached the point in the preparation of the designs where just what is necessary can be calculated to a nicety. The machinery will have vertical triple expansion engines, and be provided with twin screws.

THE Secretary of the Navy has under consideration the names of 18 applicants for the position of foreman of the ordnance shops at the Washington Navy-yard. The Secretary will not make the appointment for a week or more, as he is desirous of securing the best man for the place. The ensuing year will probably be one of great activity in the Navy-yard. Extensive additions to the plant will be made, and the work of manufacturing heavy guns will be pushed forward. The extent of the improvements to be made in the yard will not be known until the board appointed to inspect the yard has reported to the Secretary, which will probably be soon.

It is stated that the new steel boilers for the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* will not be completed in time to be placed on board before May, and the vessel, instead of starting away this summer on the cruise half round the world to the Pacific coast will do the usual summer work along the New England coast, sailing about June 1. About October next the vessel will leave for the Gulf of Darien and the Gulf of Panama, sailing thence for Brazil and through the Straits of Magellan to the South Pacific Groups, and then to San Francisco.

At Carrizal Bajo a pilot boarded H. M. S. *Conquest* and kindly vouchsafed some information as to the most convenient anchorage. He was curtly told that his advice was not wanted and was peremptorily ordered to leave the quarter deck. Afterwards he had the satisfaction of seeing from the shore, the vessel bumping heavily several times on the rocks, though fortunately she escaped serious injury. The Commander had the good sense to afterwards apologize for what he had said and to excuse himself on the ground that it was his custom sometimes to speak rather roughly.

UNDER the leadership of Professor Sousa, the much-talked-of Marine Band has achieved a high grade of proficiency, as can be testified to by the thousands who, visiting the White House, have felt obliged to tear themselves from the strains of Strauss and Suppe in order to feast another sense with looking at the "First Lady of the Land." The officers of the Marine Corps at the barracks appreciate the pleasure conferred upon appreciative ears by good music well played, with the result that the Monday concerts are attended by a throng of matrons and younger ladies difficult to encounter elsewhere in Washington.

If it were not that one professional man can never be brought to duplicate the methods of a brother expert, we would suggest that the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the reconstruction of the New York Dry Dock might copy with advantage the methods and system inaugurated and carried to such a successful issue in the lately completed dock at Mare Island. There a fine piece of work, the best in the country, was constructed with a minimum of money and a maximum of resultant efficiency. It is hoped that the New York dock will be not simply restored, but lengthened and brought, so far as possible, down to the needs of to-day.

WHILE at Yokohama early in January, the fire brigade of the *Marion* rendered valuable assistance at the burning of a hotel in that city. By permission of the Japanese authorities, Rear Admiral Chandler, in a letter dated Jan. 7, stated that in about a week he intended to land the battalions of the *Marion* and *Omaha* as a brigade to be exercised at the public drill ground of Yokohama in the various manoeuvres of actual service in the field. The health of officers and crew were, at the date of the letter, in excellent condition. With the exception of local Chinese troubles in the Island of Hainan, affairs thereabouts were quiet.

THE objection urged against the plan of changing the Boston naval station from a navy-yard to an equipment manufacturing depot is that it is "putting all of your eggs in one basket" to transform our yards from general utility stations into parade grounds for specialties. The destruction by an enemy of, say, the Boston yard, would cripple a most important factor in the public defence, whereas its destruction if it remained a "navy" yard would simply throw the work done there into some other yard equally well fitted to carry on all the branches of naval work. The only ropewalk belonging to the Government is in the Boston yard.

In the debate on the bill to consolidate naval bureaus in the House on Monday, Mr. Herbert said: "Chief Constructor Lenthall desired to have his friend Isherwood, who was then Chief of the Division of Steam Engineering, made a commodore, and he recommended the change. Giving the three things, construction of a hull, construction of engines, and the equipment of a ship to three different bureaus, was done in the hurry of war." He charged that boilers had been built for the *New York* without an appropriation for them, and completed in 1884, are lying unused in the Washington yard. Here, he said, "is the *Amphitrite* boilers, finished in 1877, just recently put in; the *Colorado* boilers, finished in 1877, not yet put in; the *Franklin* boilers, finished in 1877, not yet in; the *Monadnock* boilers, finished in 1879, not yet in; the *New York* boilers, finished in 1884, not yet in; the *Wabash* boilers, finished in 1877, not yet in; the *Tuscarora* boilers, finished in 1881, not yet in. If one man is responsible for the building of a ship, its engines and its machinery, he will never start upon the one until he has money for the other. He will not, thirteen years after the work has been abandoned upon the hull of a vessel, start to make boilers for it. Any officer who would do that ought to be Court-martialled."

THE annual Navy Register for 1887 will, it is confidently expected, be ready for distribution the early part of next week.

THE French man-of-war *La Bouvet* and the Italian man-of-war *Flavis Giola* are anchored in front of New Orleans, where they will remain until after the Mardi Gras.

THE circular of the Evan's board prescribing the tests to which steel for the hulls of the new cruisers will be subjected is now in the hands of the printer. Before it is issued copies will be submitted to the Chiefs of Bureaus interested in the construction of the vessels for criticism.

THE Secretary of the Navy has given orders to have the following vessels prepared for the purpose of being appraised by the Board of Inspection under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1883: At San Francisco, the *Cyane*, *Lackawanna*, *Shenandoah* and *Wachusett*; at League Island, the *Pilgrim*; at New York, the *Tennessee*, *Powhatan* and *Ticonderoga*. These vessels have heretofore been stricken from the Navy Register as unfit for further service.

AN amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill for the purchase of Capt. Ericsson's *Destroyer*, reported from the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, appropriates \$112,000 for the purchase of the vessel "armed with a submarine gun and projectile torpedo," and including also an independent submarine gun, provided it appears that the vessel and the experiments necessary to perfect it cost that sum. Mr. Ericsson is further required to convey all patents relating to the vessel to the United States, and to agree to communicate to the Secretary of the Navy all improvements thereon for not exceeding \$100,000.

THE Medical Examining Board at Philadelphia will begin work March 1, by examining two candidates for appointment as assistant surgeons of the Navy. The *New York Times* says: "There are ten vacancies in the grade of Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, which have existed for more than a year. It is with the utmost difficulty that suitable young physicians are induced to enter the Service. The Board of Medical Officers at Philadelphia, in its annual statement, says that of 39 candidates examined for appointment as Assistant Surgeons only seven proved successful. The Surgeon-General regrets exceedingly that the superior advantages offered physicians to enter the Medical Corps of the Army leave but few desirable ones from which the Navy can choose. Surgeon-General Gunnell intends to make it one of the first objects of his administration to place the Medical Corps of the Navy on a footing with that of the Army."

IN the circular issued from the Navy Department in August last naval or marine architects, ship manufacturers and others were invited to submit on or before March 7, 1887, designs for the two 6,000-ton armored vessels of war appropriated for at the first session of the 49th Congress. Although no designs have yet been received, at least twenty-five persons have formally acknowledged the receipt of the circular have signified their intention to compete for the \$15,000 offered for each design accepted. Some of these acknowledgments are from foreign experts, and it is understood that several of our naval officers will also compete. Secretary Whitney is much pleased at the prospect of securing an excellent series of designs from which to select. The Bureau of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering are also engaged upon designs for these vessels, which will be utilized in case none of those received from outside parties are accepted.

E. LISBONNE, ex-Director of Naval Construction, in "Genie Civil," presents a comparative table of the fleets of France, England, Germany, Italy and Russia. In commenting on the speeds, as given in the tables, wherein the French boats are apparently slower than the English, the writer says: "As to the speeds of our ironclads and cruisers, they are not inferior to those of our neighbors. Only the trials are always made in France with the displacement due to the full load, and almost always in England with the displacement light. When they tell us the draughts of water with which these trials took place, we can rigorously conclude what will be the speed with the armament complete; but those draughts of water are not always given to the public, and the speeds given have, on that account, no significance. The *Leander* (English) not having been able to exceed fifteen knots, once armed, we have inserted this speed in place of that of seven knots obtained on the trials."

THE Board on life saving boats is holding daily sessions, but does little more than meet and adjourn for the reason that no model has yet been submitted which entirely meets the requirements of the naval service. The Board intends to extend its meetings over a period of at least a month in order that every inventor of a life boat may have an opportunity to compete. The models of the following life boats have been thus far submitted: Lugersoll, Norton, Dobbins, Dickenson and Bertham. The last named is entirely distinct from the others, being a folding canvas life boat of considerable carrying capacity. The other boats are so full of air tanks that they are not suited for the service at all. The Board, in fact, is of the opinion that none of the boats submitted will answer the requirements. What the Navy Department desires is a life boat that can be swung from the davits of a man-of-war and not encumber its deck. It is needed to land detachments of a ship's crew with necessary arms and ammunition. Therefore, the boat eventually adopted by the service will have all the life saving qualities and at the same time be commodious. The greater number of models received are of life rafts, and these of course will receive no attention from the Board.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

FEB. 4.—Ensign Lewis J. Clark, to the receiving ship *Franklin*.

Mate Hugh Kuhl, from the Fish Commission steamer *Fish Hawk* and placed on waiting orders.

FEB. 7.—Passed Assistant Engineer Arthur Price, to the Portsmouth Navy-yard, N. H.

FEB. 9.—Lieutenant Webster Doty, Surgeon Jos. Hugz and Boatwain Charles Miller, to appear before the Retiring Board.

FEB. 10.—Lieutenant W. G. Hannum and Ensign W. W. Buchanan, to the New Hampshire.

Ensign W. C. Howard, to Bureau of Navigation. Chief Engineer W. S. Smith, to duty at San Francisco as inspector of the machinery of the *Charles-ton*.

Detached.

FEB. 5.—Lieutenant-Commander F. W. Crocker, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, and granted three months sick leave.

Lieutenant H. Winslow, from equipment duty, Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to ordnance duty at that yard.

FEB. 7.—Assistant Engineer J. W. Annan, from the Portsmouth Navy-yard and ordered to the Richmond.

FEB. 8.—Captain R. F. Bradford, as Captain of the Portsmouth N. H. Navy-yard and ordered to assume command of that yard and station.

FEB. 9.—Lieutenant F. W. Coffin, from the New Hampshire and ordered to duty under Commander Evans.

Leave.

The leave of Pay Inspector James Hoy is extended six months.

Naval Constructor G. R. Boush is granted leave for six months.

Nominations.

FEB. 4.—Commander Henry B. Seely, to be a Captain from December 13, 1886, vice Captain Richard L. Law, retired.

Lieutenant-Commander Thomas Nelson, to be a Commander from December 13, 1886, subject to the examinations required by law, vice Commander H. B. Seely, promoted.

Medical Inspector David Kindlerberger, to be a Medical Director from January 30, 1887, vice Medical Director J. S. Dungan, retired.

Surgeon Benjamin H. Kidder, to be a Medical Inspector from January 30, 1887, vice Medical Inspector D. Kindlerberger, promoted.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Benjamin F. Rogers, to be a Surgeon from January 30, 1887, vice Surgeon B. H. Kidder, promoted.

Confirmations.

JAN. 29.—Albion S. Keith, to be an Ensign, on the retired list.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending February 3, 1887:

James Wilson, seaman, died February 1, 1887, at Naval Hospital, New York.

Ralph Lawrence, beneficiary, died February 2, 1887, at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.

At a meeting of the members of the Naval Institute stationed at Norfolk, held on Feb. 2, Lieut. R. M. G. Brown read a valuable paper on the advantages of Norfolk as a naval station. He said: "The vicinity of Norfolk possesses many great advantages for a naval arsenal; and it is a remarkable fact that not a single objection can be urged against making it the great shipbuilding yard, now so urgently needed." The history of the yard was sketched and the opinion of Sir George Collier, who captured the yard in 1779, was quoted to the effect "that this port is an exceedingly safe and secure asylum for ships against an enemy, and is not to be forced even by great superiority." Lying at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, it would serve as a defense for the approaches to Richmond, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the Capital. "There is in this vicinity an abundant supply of timber and other material, while the close proximity of a populous city secures to it the command of all the skilled labor that can be required. Such is the mildness of the climate that work of all sorts can be carried on at all seasons of the year without interruption. The convenience of fresh water where iron vessels can be preserved when not in commission is a great advantage which Norfolk possesses. An inexhaustible supply of the best fresh water can be obtained from Lake Drummond. It has long been known in the Navy as 'Juniper' water, and has always had a high reputation for purity and healthfulness."

The improvements required to put the yard in effective condition were sketched and the people of Virginia and the South were urged to secure the necessary legislation, so that the yard may again assume its importance among the naval stations of the country.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Feb. 9, 1887.

THERE are two weeks of the year when the Naval Academy seems more quiet than at any other time, because of the contrast. These weeks are the ones immediately following the semi-annual examinations and graduation in June. Last week everything was confusion, now all is quiet. The large halls are over-crowded, the cadets have tried their examinations and have only to wait results, and the routine of study and drill is begun. The First Class has finished with all branches save those bearing directly on the every-day routine of an officer, and their remaining four months will be devoted to these technical studies. The Second Class continues its course in Mathematics and Steam Engineering and begins the study of Electricity and International Law. The Third and Fourth Classes continue their studies of the first term, these being of a preparatory nature for coming work.

The indoor drills of last month will be continued. The cadets being divided into divisions, a special indoor drill is laid down for each division and each class.

One of the additions to the gunnery department is a new 5-inch rifle, to be sent to the *Boston* when completed. At present it is mounted in the armory, and is handled by the First Class.

The officers' hop, given on Saturday night, was very pleasant, though the usual number of visitors were not present. It had been rumored that the hop would be postponed and, as this report was only contradicted in the navy-yard and city of Annapolis, many of the society people of Washington and Baltimore, who usually attend these hops, were absent. There was a large number present, but the floor was not so crowded as it usually is at this season. The dancers were received by Mrs. Farmer, wife of Chief Engr. Farmer, assisted by Lieut. McCrea. The usual number of officers and cadets were present.

Two more hops will be given before Lent by cadets, one on the 15th and one on the eve of the 23d. It is thought that a large number of society people will attend the hop on the 23d, as this will close the season. The First Class have made special preparations, and it is thought that a very enjoyable entertainment will be given.

Experience has taught the cadets that the Academic Board will only keep those who have a mark but little below satisfactory; and one usually tells when the result of his examinations are posted whether he will be given a chance to make up or had better send in his resignation at once. The First Class has lost two members, the Second Class nine, the Third Class one and the Fourth Class 25. A large number have already resigned. Besides these a large

number in each class will be conditioned, and if their cases are not bettered by June they will be dropped. The First Class will be left with members, they having entered with 121; the Second Class will begin the term with 30, out of 50 that came in; the Third Class will have 50 out of 100, and the Fourth Class about 55 out of 88.

The first and second classes being directly interested are awaiting with some impatience the result of Capt. Sampson's bill, abolishing the two years' cruise. As no one hereafter to be discharged will receive the usual year's duty, it does not find favor with those likely to be left out when selections are made for the Service. On the contrary, it is very satisfactory to those who have a position and rank high in their classes, assuring them a place in the Service as they are anxious to receive their commissions as officers after graduation.

Lieut.-Comdr. Walker and son have left the yard. It is thought that Mr. Walker will ask to be detached because of his recent bereavement.

The building so long used as a trophy and model room for the Gunner Dept. is being renovated. It will hereafter be used as a headquarters for the Naval Institute. The trophies and models have been moved to the armory, a room being specially prepared for the purpose. Several persons who have been visiting in Annapolis for the last few weeks have left. Among them were Mrs. Comm. Benham and Miss Seaman, of Staten Island, visiting with Mrs. Engineer Baker; also Miss Murphy, of Baltimore, visiting with Mrs. Gibson. Rear Admiral Clitz, retired, spent Sunday in Annapolis, with his daughter, Mrs. Lieut. Berry.

Naval Cadets Pleasant and Fife, tried for hazing, were dismissed Feb. 11.

The following naval cadets, 38 in all, found deficient at the recent annual examination at the Naval Academy, have been dropped:

J. S. Carnahan, Ohio.	C. J. Erd, Ill.
T. M. O'Halloran, Pa.	T. McD. Govey, Wash. T.
J. N. Alexander, Kan.	H. T. Green, Kan.
W. H. Gould, Ohio.	A. F. Horn, Pa.
C. H. Kinnear, Va.	T. L. Jenkins, N. C.
W. D. Kochersperger, Pa.	D. H. Kremer, Mo.
E. P. Melson, Mo.	W. L. Lancaster, Ala.
J. R. Morris, Ill.	T. J. Mason, N. M.
I. J. Murphy, N. Y.	J. D. S. Mullen, Pa.
W. McD. Rowan, W. Va.	G. H. Paul, Jr., Wis.
G. S. Selfridge, at large.	C. F. Regan, N. Y.
J. B. Seely, N. Y.	Z. W. Reynolds, Pa.
G. H. Ament, Iowa.	J. Sheehan, Jr., N. Y.
R. W. Beale, W. Va.	F. Shellabarger, Ill.
W. W. Beck, Md.	G. S. Smith, N. Y.
E. I. Berkeley, Va.	H. W. Williams, Conn.
P. Chandler, Mo.	J. S. Willis, Ill.
R. N. Chappelle, Ind.	J. W. Clinton, N. Y.
M. Demorest, N. Y.	G. B. Fife, at large.

CONCERT AND BALL AT WILLET'S POINT.

A CONCERT and ball will be given by the post band of Willet's Point, under the leadership of Jules Kaemper, at Depp's International Hall, in the village of Whitestone, L. I., on the evening of Washington's Birthday. The entertainment is under the direct management of Drum-Major Jurgensen, of the band. As the citizens of the neighboring villages know the Willet's Point Band well, a large attendance and a successful entertainment is assured.

REVENUE MARINE.

The nomination of 3d Lieutenant Howard M. Broadbent, of Pennsylvania, to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue Service, vice Graham, deceased, was confirmed by the Senate February 8.

Lieutenant George W. Doty, formerly of the U. S. revenue cutter *Cornelia*, is at present visiting in Paris. He is the guest of the son of the American Minister to France.

TORPEDOES AND TORPEDO-BOATS.

MR. EDWARD C. PECK has submitted to the English Government a proposal for a torpedo to be propelled by steam obtained from the boiler of a torpedo-boat through a superheater. The outside skin of a torpedo is utilized as a surface-condenser. It is claimed that such a torpedo, 14 ft. by 14 ft., and with an explosive charge of 100 lbs. of gun-cotton, would weigh only about one-half of those in use and would have a speed of over 30 knots and a range of about 2,500 yards. The cost would be reduced nearly one-half. M. Lisbonne, who was recently Director of Naval Construction in France, has published in the *Genie Civil* a table of English, French, German, Italian and Russian torpedo-boats of all sorts and descriptions:

England....boats, 156; tonnage, 23,912; cost, \$7,317,000.
France.... " 143; " 20,450; " 6,267,400.
Germany.. " 156; " 14,597; " 4,467,600.
Russia.... " 115; " 5,104; " 1,560,600.
Italy..... " 89; " 7,966; " 2,437,600.

According to M. Lisbonne, where France is most behind England is in torpedo-boats of a large size of from 38 to 45 metres in length.

It is stated that the Italian Government has ordered from the firm of Schwartzkopf torpedoes to the value of 6,000,000 marks.

SELECTING RECRUITS BY THE NOSE.

THE *Paris Temps* gives a résumé of a study from the pen of Major Sophus Schack, an officer in the Danish Army, on the subject of physiognomical indications, to which his position as inspector of recruits has led him to devote a considerable share of attention. Major Schack agrees with Aristotle in putting his faith in noses. He can make a good guess at a man's constitution from the size and build of his nose, a large nose, for instance, almost invariably indicating superior chest capacity and power of lungs. It is a still more accurate index to mental qualities, for, belonging as it does at once to the most and least mobile portions of the face, it faithfully reflects the most fugitive movements of the mind. In the child the nose is the most insignificant and least developed portion of the physiognomy. It is not till the intellectual faculties come into play that the nasal organ acquires its characteristics. Savages have no noses worthy of the name. Major Schack's observations lead him to conclude that a small and retrousse nose betokens cunning and fineness; a straight and thin nose taste and delicacy; an aquiline nose judgment, reason, and egotism; while a shapeless and clumsy nasal protuberance almost always indicates intellectual dulness and want of *savoir-faire*.

THE Chinese are remounting their cavalry and the Lord High Commissioner of the three Manchurian provinces is ordered to train, as a preliminary measure, two divisions of cavalry in each of his provinces, and to horse 60 Krupp guns.

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ARMYNAVY.

STEEL FOR HEAVY GUNS.

THE current number of the "Proceedings of the
United States Naval Institute," No. 40, is the most
interesting and valuable of all this series of papers.
It contains a full report of the discussion on the
subject of steel for heavy guns which was prompted
by the paper read on the 5th of January by Mr.
DORSEY. His argument in brief was that mild steel
should be substituted for the hard steel, or steel of
high tensile strength, which has been settled upon by
our ordnance authorities as the proper material for
guns. The discussion which followed the reading
showed that a large majority of the experts called
together to listen to Mr. DORSEY were in substantial
agreement with his general conclusion. Indeed,
many of them presented the argument for soft steel
much more forcibly than he did, and with a mere
thorough knowledge of the special necessities of
ordnance construction. Of thirty-two persons
taking part in the discussion only nine were
prepared to sustain without reserve the ord-

nance position. Of these nine two were Lieut.-
Commander Barber and Lieutenant Jaques; two
others, Messrs. Joseph Morgan, Jr., and John Coffin,
represented the Cambria Works; another, Mr. R.
W. Davenport, the Midvale Steel Company, and a
sixth, Mr. Isaac G. Johnson, the Crucible Steel
Works of Spuyten Duyvil, New York; the other
three were Lieuts. R. R. Ingersoll and Austin M.
Knight, U. S. Navy, and Captain Rogers Birnie, Jr.,
of the Army Ordnance Department.

Against these men were arrayed, on lines of
greater or less divergence, two Army officers: Colo-
nel George H. Elliot, Engineer Corps, U. S. A.,
who sent some notes on the working stress of iron
and steel by Mr. Benj. Baker, of the Fifth Bridge
R. R., as tending to confirm Mr. Dorsey's conclu-
sions—and Capt. O. E. Michaelis, O. D., U. S.
Army; two gun inventors, Dr. Gatling and Mr.
Hiram S. Maxim; five manufacturers, Messrs. Wm.
Henry Brown, S. T. Wellman, of the Otis Steel
Works; Robt. W. Hunt, Troy Steel and Iron Co.; T.
F. Rowland, Continental Iron Works, and Wm.
Metcalf, Crescent Steel Works; twelve civil en-
gineers, chemists and professors—Messrs. Thos. C.
Clarke, Francis Collingwood, C. C. Schneider,
James Christie, Chas. B. Dudley, Thos. N. Ely and
Theodore Cooper; Professors R. H. Thurston, Cornell
University; Thos. Eggleston, Columbia College;
Chas. E. Greene, University of Michigan; Raphael
Pumpelly and Chas. E. Monroe. Gen. W. S. Rose-
crans added his testimony, writing that his investi-
gation of high grade steel for guns and other
structures, as Chairman of the Committee on Mil-
itary Affairs, was thoroughly confirmatory of the
views taken by Mr. Dorsey in his paper.

It is not strange that with this array against him
Lieutenant Jaques should have been betrayed into
the admission that he was opposed to the considera-
tion of Mr. Dorsey's paper. It is fortunate that the
officers of the Naval Institute took a broader view
of the question, for even Lieutenant Jaques in the
end admitted that an interesting and spirited discus-
sion had resulted in giving "an opportunity for the
presentation of the opinions of men pre-eminent in
their respective professions." It is obvious from this
discussion that men who have given the subject *dis-*
interested consideration do not by any means accept
the position maintained by interested advocates
who would like to have it understood that the
question is closed beyond debate. Prof. Egles-
ton said: "We shall have to do for steel what Gen-
eral Rodman did for cast-iron." Mr. Wellman, of
the Otis Steel Co., saw "no reason why as good, if
not a better, gun cannot be made by some modifica-
tion of the Rodman process applied to a steel cast
gun." Mr. Maxim contended that guns burst "be-
cause they were cooled from the outside instead of
from the inside," and that "tempering from the
outside was worse than no tempering at all." Mr.
Hunt, of the Troy Steel and Iron Co., said:

"Why should the authorities so persistently decline to in-
vestigate the merits of cast steel guns? The investigation,
would cost but little, and I am sustained by the opin-
ion of many able steel workers in believing that in that
form of manufacture we will find the cheapest and best
guns. There are American works ready now to make the
trial, and if successful, the requirements of the country can
be rapidly met, and without asking anyone to risk some
millions of dollars in the construction and capitalization of
a plant which may prove a failure. We have plants capable
of casting the gun or guns, and the Government has at
South Boston tools now ready to finish them. Fifty thousand
dollars would afford an ample fund."

Captain Michaelis said: "The most recent in-
vestigations have shown that in order to obtain the
greatest chemical homogeneity, the very soul of
modern structural steel, in hollow or annular forms,
the largest possible cores should be used, and the
mass cooled from within—a condition fully met by
the Rodman process." Mr. Cooper said: "Per-
sonally, I do not believe we have even yet exhausted
the possibilities of our cast iron; and I am not yet
of the opinion that, with a good opportunity to
develop the proper method of casting steel guns, an
equally excellent result cannot be made with this
metal that formerly we were able to do with our
cast iron."

These quotations, as well as the general drift of
the discussion, was in substantial agreement with
the opinions maintained in the JOURNAL, and in the
event of Congress furnishing them with funds it
will be inexcusable neglect on the part of our ord-
nance officers if they fail to put the question of casting
guns to a thorough and impartial test. It is but
fair to insist at the same time that the officers of

our Navy who have been retained in the interest of foreign steel manufacturers should be absolutely excluded from participation in the decision as to the proper material for American guns. An open-minded consideration of this subject will, in our deliberate judgment, lead to results that will make us absolutely independent of foreign precedents and put us once more in the lead in ordnance construction. The experiments of Lieutenant Zalinski in the use of electricity in casting promise remarkable results. We have been familiar with them from the first, but had not felt at liberty to speak of them until their author did so. An increase of nearly 100 per cent. in the tensile strength of cast iron is a gain not to be despised, and it suggests possibilities in the manufacture of cheap guns the importance of which can readily be understood.

The argument in favor of steel for heavy guns, as against cast iron, is very ably presented in this number of the JOURNAL by Commander G. W. Sumner, U. S. Navy. So far as his argument may be considered as addressed to those who favor the use of cast iron, to the exclusion of steel, the audience is a small one; indeed it would be difficult for any one to sustain such a position. The very fact that steel possesses an inherent strength and elastic limit superior to cast or wrought iron was argument sufficient years ago for its attempted use, while the fact that that effort in Europe has been largely crowned by success is argument beyond controversy why an effort should be made in this country, not only for the production of a more reliable steel than that produced abroad, but for the development of our steel industries to such a point as shall secure filling at a satisfactory rate the wants of the Government for naval and military purposes, however pressing they may be. The popular idea of steel is a metal of remarkable strength, toughness, and elasticity, and the great difficulty of preserving these qualities in gun masses is little realized. Of cast iron it is perhaps safe to say that its true qualities and possibilities have been entirely underestimated. The theoretical possibilities of steel appeal to popular approval, and we have fashion and European precedent to qualify any possible failures. We are free to say that we do not believe any failure will result from the use of steel, only that success in its broadest sense may be long delayed. And this brings us to a nearer understanding of the true position of those who advocate, with more or less qualification, the use of cast iron for heavy ordnance. Candor compels a recognition of their position, which may perhaps be stated briefly, yet with sufficient exactness, as follows:

"We are practically without rifled guns for either ships or forts. The experience of foreign countries proves that suitable guns can be made. But this same experience shows such a percentage of failures as to prove that in thirty years, under enormous patronage, the art of making reliable heavy steel forgings has not been perfectly learned. The United States ought not to be behind other nations on a question of such vital importance. Therefore, let every energy be bent towards the development and encouragement of our steel industries, to the end that we may not only be able to produce a gun-steel equal to but more reliable than that produced abroad. But we know how slow and tedious such a building up process is. We know how limited is the capacity of foreign plants even to-day for large guns. We can anticipate some of the many uncertainties which, as experience shows, must attend the development of such plants in this country, and the various obstacles which must interpose before we can have heavy guns sufficient for a beginning for the Navy. All this means years, not five or ten, but many years, through which our forts must remain unarmed and our harbors defenceless. In view of this discouraging prospect, we believe that it is more than folly to neglect any means which holds out reasonable hope of avoiding possible national humiliation.

"May not the true remedy be found in the manufacture of large cast iron guns and mortars? Guarding temporarily the more important channels they would effectually bar progress to all but the more powerful ironclads. Indeed, the concentrated fire of guns capable of penetrating nineteen or twenty inches of iron armor at a mile would stand a fair chance of disabling the most powerful vessel,

beset as she would also be by rams and torpedoes of more or less destructive character. As guns of greater power are developed, these guns can be shifted to secondary positions, and to the protection of harbors and channels, for which they are known to be abundantly powerful. All this is undeniably the work of years, and further delay is criminal."

Such, as we understand it, is the position of those favoring the use of cast iron for coast defence guns. In the past it constituted the basis of their argument for the fair and crucial test of the possibilities of cast iron under the favoring conditions of service with modern ammunition. The argument has been supported by examples of the great endurance of cast iron, and data of various kinds. How much this argument may have gathered force by the performance of the heavy gun at Sandy Hook should be well considered, and how much further force it is to gain from the experiments of Lieutenant Zalinski with electricity will soon be shown. Great guns are not called upon for many rounds in action, so that a guaranteed life through a moderate number of rounds might amply justify their building.

We are heartily in accord with Commander Sumner in his desire for the highest type of guns for our war vessels, yet the problem of coast defence differs somewhat from that of naval armament, and we have endeavored at this juncture not so much to comment upon his able letter, as to present that view of the other side of the question, which is sometimes lost sight of in these discussions.

To us the duty of Congress seems very plain. It should appropriate without delay several millions of dollars for fortifications for disbursement by the War Department through our able Corps of Engineers. It should appropriate with equal promptness at least five millions of dollars for the procurement of domestic steel for guns and armor plates, and it need have no fear for the honest disbursement of the money by the Ordnance Department. The only fear, indeed, is an unwise economy by the contract system, which may fail to expand our works. Congress should appropriate at least a million dollars for heavy cast iron mortars, and at least another million for gun carriages. It should reappropriate the sum, which, by reversion into the Treasury, necessitated the discharge of skilled mechanics, and prevented the completion and test of the unfinished 12-inch rifles. And if not satisfied with the present record of cast iron it should push the experiments further by continuing the tests at Sandy Hook and building one or more guns of the same kind for the confirmation of results already obtained.

Having in mind only the welfare of our common country, we appeal to Congress for broad and liberal action, and the over riding of all merely personal prejudices or distrusts. An universal appeal has gone up throughout all the land for such action. The country is ready to forgive mistakes of any kind except those of neglect.

REGIMENTAL STAFF DETAILS.

IN the JOURNAL of May 15, 1886, we took occasion to refer to an order issued by Colonel R. I. DODGE, 11th U. S. Infantry, making a change in the regimental adjutant and quartermaster, not for any lack of energy or efficiency but because "rotation in these positions in time of peace is directly in the interests of the Service and of Army education, giving to each and every efficient 1st Lieutenant an opportunity to make himself thoroughly proficient not only in line but in staff duties." In commenting upon the order and upon Colonel DODGE's expressed resolution thenceforth to limit the term of his regimental staff officers to three years, we said: "There can be no question as to the soundness of the principles which this distinguished officer takes occasion to express."

But few regimental commanders seem to have followed the lead thus made and we notice in the New York Times of February 7, that a correspondent speaks with some emphasis on the necessity for a change, accompanying his letter with a statement of the service of certain regimental adjutants and quartermasters. One officer has been regimental adjutant for sixteen years, another for thirteen, and so on, the shortest term given being five years. Two officers have been on duty as regimental quar-

termasters for eleven years, two, fourteen, etc. This correspondent then goes on to say: "I hold that it is neither fair, nor is it for the best interests of the Service to keep the same officers in these positions year in and year out. It is not fair, and it is not treating all alike as regards pay and work. It is not for the best interests of the Service, because every Lieutenant should have an opportunity to learn the duties of regimental adjutant and regimental quartermaster, and particularly those of regimental adjutant. . . . One or two reasons will probably account for these astonishing figures: either the colonels have not the moral courage to be fair or they are handicapped by some obligation." This is a matter worthy of consideration and possibly of a general regulation, such as was issued a short time ago, limiting the term of service of artillery captains with light batteries to four years, and that published in G. O. 85, of 1885, declaring that no line officer shall remain detached longer than four years, unless assigned to special duty by the War Department. Under this regulation general officers have to make periodical changes in their personal staff, which is certainly an argument in favor of regimental commanders being required to do likewise.

THE New York Herald has opened its columns freely to Mr. J. R. HASKELL to set forth his grievances against the Ordnance Department in the matter of the HASKELL gun and the answer of the Department to Mr. HASKELL's charges has been presented in a letter from the Washington correspondent of the Herald. It appears that under the Army bills approved June 30, 1882, and March 3, 1883, \$21,000 was expended in testing a six-inch multicharge gun under the personal supervision of the inventor. In the six-inch gun thus tested a steel tube cracked at the thirty-third round, and its cast iron casing cracked at the fifty-third round, rendering the piece unserviceable for further firing. The Board of Ordnance officers who officially witnessed this trial reported adversely to the further appropriation of money to construct another multicharge gun. In spite of this and the recommendations of the Chief of Ordnance the Military Committee of the House unanimously recommended the appropriation of \$100,000 for continuing these experiments and Congress appropriated the money. The various objections and criticisms were urged upon the Military Committee, and fully considered and answered to the satisfaction of the Committee of which General ROSECRANS was chairman. The money was appropriated in a bill which mentioned the multicharge gun as the object of the appropriation, but did not couple the name of Mr. HASKELL with it. Thereupon the THAYER gun was brought forward as a competing multicharge gun. This threw the matter over, and nine months after a Committee of the Fortification Board reported that it was inexpedient to manufacture a multicharge gun, though exactly how they came to have anything to say about it at this stage is not apparent. The multicharge gun is correct in principle at least, and if Congress is anxious to see how it would work in practice why should it not be suffered to try the experiment? It has no end of money for its little amusements and Mr. HASKELL's devotion to this idea for so many years, and through so many discouragements, entitles him to this much consideration. Aside from the question as to this particular gun, the controversy is interesting as showing what an amount of legislation is required to compel a Department chief, having a fixed tenure of office, to do what he don't want to do. Doubtless Mr. HASKELL has by this time learned the force of the advice to "agree with thine adversary quickly while thou art yet in the way with him." His act of Congress failing, the only resource left to him now seems to be a constitutional amendment.

THE time is at hand when Boards will be in order for the examination of enlisted men of the Army recommended for promotion to Second Lieutenant. We trust to see a goodly number of candidates and wish them success in their commendable aspirations.

As a compromise, it is proposed that the Ordnance Board to be created by Congress shall consist of Lieutenant General Sheridan, president; the Chief of

Ordnance of the Army, a naval officer to be selected by the Secretary of the Navy, and two civilians to be appointed by the President. All matters relating to the increase of armament for coast defences are to be referred to this Board.

TESTS FOR GUN FORGINGS AND ARMOR.

A circular prescribing tests for gun forgings and armor plate for monitors and large cruisers will be issued from the Navy Department on Monday next. The total weight of gun steel ordered is 1,221 tons. The circular prescribes that all forgings shall be of open hearth steel of domestic manufacture; ingots to be cast solid and to have an excess of weight of forty per cent. above that of rough unbored forgings. They are to be forged down to the following dimensions of finished diameters: Tubes and sockets, 6 inches calibre, to within 2 inches; of 8 inches calibre to within 2½ inches, and of 10 and 12 inches calibre to within 3 inches. Tests are to be made at the expense of the contractors and will be directed to the exhibition of all the principle physical qualities of the metal. Particular attention will be devoted to tensile strength, elasticity, extensibility and contraction of area. The tensile strength of tubes for six, eight ten and twelve inch calibres varies from 80,000 to 70,000 pounds, of jackets from 85,000 to 74,000 pounds. Elongation for tubes from 220 to 126 per cent. Tensile strength of hoops for all calibres 100,000 to 90,000 pounds; trunnion bands from 90,000 to 80,000 pounds. Elongation of hoops 18 to 12 per cent., elongation of trunnion band from 12 to 6 per cent.

The total weight of armor plate required will probably not exceed 66,900 tons. These plates must be of best quality of material, free from cracks, cavities, flaws, slag-sand, spots, cinders, blow-holes and seams, and must all possess effective ballistic resistance. The bolt-holes in the plates are to number 6,500.

Two chemical analyses of plates shall be made at the expense of the contractors. They may be annealed, but not tempered, and must not show a less mean tensile strength than 82,000 lbs. per square inch, nor less than 20 per cent. elongation. The ballistic test is to be at Government expense. The plate will be bolted against a substantial wooden backing 36 inches thick. Near middle of plate will be arranged three points of proposed impact, so as to form equilateral triangles. A steel projectile of best quality will be fired at each point. No projectile, nor any fragment of plate must get wholly through the plate and backing. The plate must not break up or a piece be displaced so as to expose the backing before the impact of the third shot. Neither must large cracks which expose the backing, appear before the impact of the third shot. Plates that show cracks within six months after being fastened to the ship must be replaced by contractor. Roller armor plates for defective decks will have to show not less than 85,000 pounds tensile strength and 20 per cent. elongation. Guns shields must show not less than 95,000 pounds tensile strength and 15 per cent. elongation.

2,066,391 different individuals fought on the Union side during the Civil War. Of these 359,496 died in the Service, leaving more than 1,700,000 alive at the close of the struggle or less through dying during the war after discharge. On June 30 last there were upon the pension rolls the names of 268,807 men who served in the Army or Navy during the war, and incurred wounds or disabilities entitling them to pensions under our present laws. It is estimated that this number will be increased under present laws to 365,783. Thus, as the *New York Evening Post* shows, our pension roll already is almost double the standing army of Great Britain, far exceeds that of Austria-Hungary, is more than two-thirds as large as the French Army, and more than three-fourths that of Germany, while a moderate estimate of the additions probable under the Pension Bill, now pending in Congress, would swell its dimensions to the total of 865,000 persons, against only 523,283 in the largest of these European armies. The figures are as follows:

Great Britain (regular army).....	309,490.	Cost.....	\$102,477,010
Austria-Hungary.....	286,421.	"	51,307,625
Germany.....	437,274.	"	111,500,000
France.....	523,283.	"	205,000,000
U. S. pension roll (all classes) now.....	268,807.	"	75,000,000
U. S. pension roll as proposed, at least.....	365,783.	"	147,000,000

Thus, it appears that our present expenditure for military purposes, in one form or another, nearly equals that of Germany, and promises to far exceed it, and we have a force of only 27,000 officers and men in comparison with 427,274 under the German colors.

The Adjutant-General of the Army, in response to a resolution, informs the Senate that 12,635 claims, under the act of June 3, 1884, providing for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces have been filed in his department, of which 3,841 were completed at the

close of the year. With the clerical force now available for action upon these cases the Adjutant-General estimates that at least four and a half years will be required to adjust and dispose of all claims remaining.

Mr. HANABACK, M. C., proposes to establish a sort of an Amazonian Veteran Brigade. He has introduced into the House a bill (H. R. 11044) appropriating \$100,000 to establish a Home for the mothers, widows and daughters of the volunteer soldiers and sailors in the late War of the Rebellion. The bill provides that "all inmates of the Home shall be subject to the Rules and Articles of War in the same manner as if they were in the Army."

THE Supreme Court of the U. S. has decided in the longevity pay case of the widow of Gunner George Dunn, U. S. N., that service in the Marine Corps is service in the Navy within the meaning of the Act of March 3, 1883. This case has only an individual bearing. The question whether a Paymaster's clerk is a civilian employee or an enlisted man was argued in the Court of Claims on Wednesday last and will probably be decided on Monday next.

NOW THAT the bill allowing brevets for Indian service has passed the House, it is hoped it may pass the Senate and become a law. All our General officers believe it is a most just measure, and we have never doubted that the services rendered in an Indian fight entitle the officer distinguished for gallantry to have some recognition. Let them be bestowed for distinguished services and upon those whose wounds attest work rendered in this class of warfare, of whom we have a goodly number, and much good will be accomplished.

A DESPATCH from Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 7, says: "Some mistake appears to have been made in the recent announcement that the British Government are sending out a number of 80 ton guns for the coast defence of Esquimaux and Victoria. Twelve 64-pounders have been sent out from England, not for the armaments of the forts, but to be placed on board the British ships-of-war belonging to the Pacific Squadron or to go into the naval reserves." The 80 ton guns are not to be sent out until April next.

If the House bill making the Agricultural Department an executive branch of the Government passes the Senate, and it is generally believed that it will, the amendment made by the Senate Committee, on motion of Mr. Morgan, for the transfer of the Signal Corps to the new Department, will in all probability go through with it. There is really very little opposition to the proposed transfer, while there is a very strong sentiment in its favor.

JUDGE WELKER, of the U. S. Court, rendered at Cleveland, Feb. 10, a decision relative to deserters: That a minor over 16 years of age is authorized to enlist in the military service, and cannot on his own application avoid that enlistment because of want of consent of parents or guardian; that the enlistment can only be voided by the parents or guardian where the minor enlists without their consent during minority. The deserter, over whose case the question arose, was thereupon taken to Columbus Barracks.

RETIREMENTS to fill the four vacancies on the disability retired list of the Army may be looked for at an early date. The Secretary of War and Adjutant-General were looking over the list of incapacitated captains on Thursday last, with what result is not yet definitely known. It is understood, however, that Captain Wm. R. Parnell, 1st Cavalry, will be among the four selected.

PROFESSOR HENRY COPPEE, LL. D., formerly of the Army, read an interesting paper—"The Place of Mathematics in Military Education"—before the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island on Thursday. The meeting was presided over by Major-General Schofield, the newly elected president. An interesting discussion followed Professor Coppee's paper.

CAPTAIN NEWBURGH STEWART, R. N., a cousin of Gordon's Stewart, one night while in Abyssinia, whence he has just returned, after a stay of two-and-a-half years, devoted to sport, in the midst of a heavy storm, was studying as to the best method of securing his tent. His eye fell on the camp lamp—a ship's lantern with iron stays in bow form: "There," he exclaimed, "is my tent." The idea thus suggested has been carried out in a tent now on exhibition in London. This tent is supported by eight ribs of American elm resting upon the ground; while the place of the pole is supplied by hauling ropes descending from the apex of the roof to a holdfast driven into the earth in the centre of the tent. With the canvas drawn taut the tent assumes the shape of a beehive, in contrast with the sharp-rising

conical form which distinguishes the service tent. The shape can be modified by the out of the canvas. The tent under normal conditions stands without pegs and ropes. Provision against stress of weather, however, is supplied in the form of four iron hold-fasts, which can be fixed into the ground by long and light iron pins. The canvas door rolls up and down like a window blind instead of tying and untying. There is an expedient for preventing dust or sand from driving under the canvas, and the tent expands and contracts automatically in wet and dry weather. The inventor declares that the tent can be put up in two minutes, the upper part of the ribs always remaining in the canvas. There is a saving in weight, as the elm ribs and iron hold-fasts with ropes weigh less than heavy tent-pole, pegs and ropes. This saving is estimated at twenty tons for a regiment with eighty tents of the Indian pattern.

THE New Orleans Chamber of Commerce has resolved that it earnestly advocate the passage of a Congressional act of appropriation that will cover the expense of establishing, without delay, a thorough system of coast and harbor defences. It urges upon Congress the immediate creation of a navy adequate for the defence of our commercial and maritime interests, and regards the American merchant marine as the only reliable source of supply of American sailors for the American navy, and therefore favors all legislation which tends to its restoration. The Coast Defence Congress organized at Defuniak, Fla., Feb. 8th, with John B. Cary of Richmond, Va., as president, and with the following vice-presidents: A. S. MacIntyre of Georgia, H. B. Kelly of Louisiana, J. B. Wall of Florida, Joe Lane Stern of Virginia, J. T. Craik of Columbia, Tenn., and Henry R. Shorter of Alabama. Resolutions were adopted in favor of a general system of coast defence; also, in favor of a manufacturing arsenal convenient to the steel ore beds of the South and a navy yard in some Southern port.

THE St. Paul *Pioneer Press* reports that Governor Fitz-Hugh Lee, of Virginia, was, with much trepidation and after a great deal of coaxing, induced to descend the chute on a toboggan. After getting seated on the toboggan a realizing sense of the situation came over him. Turning to his friends he solemnly directed them to turn the State of Virginia over to the Lieutenant-Governor and to inform the boys that he was gone. Then, whip, bang, he was gone, sure enough. It is reported in Boston that an elderly citizen of that town, who was induced to try the toboggan slide and is laid up with a broken leg in consequence, wrote to Sam Jones: "Go for toboggan in your next sermon. It's just h-ll!" These experiences are explained by the computation made by Captain Metcalfe, who estimates that the toboggan is a projectile having a velocity equal to that of an express train, or 37 miles an hour. Probably the Captain's scientific study of the toboggan is preliminary to a recommendation that it be included in a scheme of coast defence.

THE following is presented as the comparative results of the latest trials of foreign guns:

Gun.	Weight. tons.	Cal- bre.	Charge. lbs.	Projec- tile. lbs.	Muz- zle vel. ft.	En- ergy. ft. lb.	Per ton of gun.
Krupp.....	118	15.75	727	2,023	1,804	45,306	383
Armstrong.....	110	16.55	820	1,806	2,215	61,200	556
Woolwich.....	19	9.2	370	380	2,530	18,728	880

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Col. R. S. La Motte, 13th Infantry, is granted one month's extension of leave, and Major C. M. Terrell two months' extension of leave.

AN era of reform has struck Beef Gap, in the Territory of Idaho. "Onion Bill" has been elected marshal, and has issued his orders as follows: "On and after this date there will be in this town—No more compelling people to drink when they don't feel like it. No more shooting of plug hats. No more drinking of whiskey out of bottles when the bars are open. No more noisy deviltry. Any man riding or driving a horse into a public bar will be shot. Any man raking down the pot at poker with out the cards to back it up will be shot dead. It is the determination of the new administration to usher in an era of reform, and all good citizens will array themselves on the side of the law. All others will be turned over to the coroner."

UPON the programme of amateur theatricals, elsewhere referred to, appears the following:

General Notes.—When in doubt, always applaud.—"Ice" cold refreshments served by Co. A.—Dogs and Babies will not be allowed on the parade ground during the performance.—Anyone desiring to perpetrate a "pun" during the performance will first submit it to the Commanding Officer, Co. I, for his approval.—The audience are informed that the portrait of "The Silent Protector" was painted by "Toniers the Elder in 1828."—A substantial supper of "Beer and Chips" will be served at the Club immediately after the performance.—Should the enthusiasm of the audience be kindled to such an extent as to create apprehension for the safety of the building, the Fire Department will be called into requisition.—Those unable to secure seats will be permitted to visit the Club, where they will be entertained by Messrs. P. O. Ker and Sol. I. Taire.—Beware of "Pick-pockets."—Tickets purchased on the sidewalk will not be taken at the door.

(Contributed to the Army and Navy Journal.)

CAST IRON FOR HEAVY GUNS.

"Steel Guns Explode. Yankee Gun Metal Good Enough for Americans."

The above is the heading of an article on the subject of ordnance, which has appeared in print during the past week. I read it in the *National Republican* of this city, and from a notice of it in your valuable journal of Jan. 22. I see that it has also appeared in the *New York Herald*. In this article it is said, *inter alia*:

"There is a good deal to be said about the endurance of cast iron guns—a good deal gathered from the experience of the past fifteen years." "Make guns of American gun metal and quickly mount them along the coasts." "With Yankee eyes, arms, and hearts behind them they're good enough." —Ordnance Expert."

The above extracts bring forcibly to mind a paragraph in Ver's compilation entitled, "The Development of Armor for Naval Use." The paragraph reads as follows:

"In both the Navy and the Army it has been impossible to turn the eyes of the artillerymen from the accumulations of pot metal in the gun parks. Years after French talent acknowledged itself beaten in the attempt to utilize cast iron; when Great Britain and Germany have turned their backs upon it; when no country, be it even half-civilized, will purchase a gun having cast iron in it; when the celebrated attempt of the Italian General, Rosset, whose knowledge of cast iron for guns was second to that of no man living, and who brought to his work all the modern appliances, practical and theoretical, ended in an acknowledged failure; the United States Government still hauls its old cast iron guns from the parks, and goes over for the thousandth time the weary round of experiments," etc.

We notice that this same Italian 100-ton cast iron gun which Ver says "ended in an acknowledged failure," is also quoted by "Ordnance Expert" as an instance of the satisfactory and successful performance of a cast iron gun; as a matter of fact, however, we believe that only this one gun was made, and with it was abandoned the idea of attempting to construct heavy ordnance from cast iron, and it was never intended for anything more than a medium power coast defence gun anyway.

Touching this matter of constructing heavy ordnance from cast iron, as also from a combination of different metals, a distinguished American metallurgist has well said:

"There is probably no department of industrial art in which a knowledge of metallurgical physics is so important as in the construction of heavy ordnance, and yet guns are being constructed continually in direct opposition to the absolute laws of physics and metallurgy, simply to be blown in pieces, to the discomfiture of their inventors, and often to the death of the operators. I am astonished at the lack of knowledge exhibited by the different advocates of cast iron, wrought iron, and steel for the construction of heavy ordnance, as disclosed through the public press; they do not appear to understand the science of molecular physics, nor its application to the art of metallurgy, otherwise they would not advocate the packed up infernal machines displayed from the *Princeton*, along the path of junk, to Sandy Hook.

Permit me to state, in a concise form, some facts which relate to the strength of iron and steel. A bar or mass of iron is not a continuous body; it may be physically divided; the end of physical division is the molecule; the molecule may be divided by chemical means; the end of chemical division is the elementary atom. The atoms, *per se*, are inert; their energy is derived from the physical forces, to wit, the force of attraction, which is inherent, and tends to draw the particles together and hold them in a state of rest, and the force of caloric which accompanies the matter and tends to push the particles outward into a state of activity. By virtue of these imperious forces, the atoms unite and form molecules, and the molecules assume a physical structure in which neither the atoms in the molecule nor the molecules in the physical structure touch each other by contact at any time. Nor are they at any time in an absolute state of rest, but are held at a relative distance, to the degree of the molecular resultant force thus exerted. Thus we find that when we rupture a bar or mass of iron, we do not rupture the iron, *per se*, but merely rupture the molecular resultant force in the section under strain.

The molecular resultant force of the elementary bodies vary in degree, some being less and others having a much greater force than iron. The molecular resultant force of commercially pure iron will require a strain of 50,000 pounds to the square inch to rupture it. Now, by incorporating carbon with the iron under proper conditions, the metallurgist is able to produce steel of any tensile strength desired, ranging from 50,000 to 150,000 pounds to the square inch, because carbon, when it enters the chemical structured molecule, increases the molecular resultant force. But when the carbon is held in the physical structure it tends to reduce the molecular resultant force instead of increasing it. For these reasons the tensile strength of cast iron ranges from 10,000 to 50,000 pounds to the square inch, according to the amount and character of the foreign matter present. Thus we are able to furnish iron having a tensile strength ranging in any degree desired from 10,000 to 150,000 pounds to the square inch.

The absolute value of metal for use in ordnance, I think, should be measured by the degree of its molecular resultant force. If so, why use pig metal in which the carbon exists principally in the physical structure, and correspondingly diminishes the molecular resultant force? And why use wrought iron which is composed of lamina of iron and oxides which are liable to become separated by concussion without notice, and which will not at best resist a strain of over 60,000 pounds? Temperature, fusion, and solidification are phenomenal indications of molecular velocity, and as the force of attraction is inherent its effective force will vary with the distance of the molecules from each other; hence, when the molecular activity is increased by heating or any other means, the increased activity pushes the molecules apart, and this reduces the molecular resultant force. When this force exceeds the force of gravity, the molecules are held in a local relation, but when the molecular velocity is increased to that degree as to reduce the molecular resultant force below the force of gravity, the molecules flow into a mobile state, and this is fusion. The molecular velocity of different elementary bodies vary at any given temperature, and this explains why their expansion and fusion is differential; it also explains why iron expands in a different ratio, relative to the amount and condition of the foreign matter in combination with it.

With these facts well understood by the physicist, why construct a gun of part cast iron and part

wrought, or cast iron and cast steel, or wrought iron and steel, or of any two metals, which exhibit a differential expansion at any given temperature, as the inevitable result will be undue strain on the metal expanding the least, loosening of the joints, fatigue, and final rupture."

Admiral Porter, in his report to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy in 1870, said:

"We have on several occasions cast rifle guns, which, although answering tolerably well, and stretching usually occasion for which they were required, would be of no use in maritime warfare as at present conducted, except in light-armed wooden vessels for cutting up commerce. During the War of the Rebellion many of these rifle guns burst, inflicting more damage upon us than they had previously inflicted upon our foes."

Another authority says:

"In selecting a material for ordnance, it is not sufficient that it should possess great strength, but it must be resilient; that is, it must, while offering great resistance to rupture, be capable of stretching considerably before breaking. Our best cast iron, for ordnance, has a strength of 30,000 pounds per square inch, and stretches but less than one per cent.; wrought iron of good quality has a maximum tenacity of 60,000 pounds, and stretches twenty per cent.; bronze gun metal resists 40,000 pounds, and stretches five or ten per cent.; good Bessemer and Siemens steel, containing one-third per cent. carbon, after having been worked by the rolls or under the hammer, usually has a tenacity of 70,000 pounds and stretches twenty or twenty-five per cent.; tool steels are much stronger, but only stretch about two per cent. Whitworth states that his compressed steel castings have all the strength of, and greater ductility than, the worked steels of similar grade in carbon. It is evident that even our remarkable American gun iron, of which so much has been said, is among the very worst of all these available materials for ordnance. The fact that it has been used almost exclusively in this country is simply due to the inability of our manufacturers to supply guns of a stronger material without flaws due to welding in forged and to porosity in cast metal, promptly and at a price which our Government would pay. Wrought iron is much stronger, but its working into shape involves the formation of numerous welds, and consequently of points of weakness difficult of detection and liable at any time to produce disaster."

Still another authority says:

"If two bars of iron, of one-inch area of cross section each, could be firmly fastened together at the ends, so that one could not expand, or contract, without the other, upon raising the temperature of one eight degrees higher than its previous temperature, it would exert a force of instant pressure upon the other bar of 2,000 pounds. If such bars should be formed into rings, like tire and felloes of a wagon wheel, of such relative diameters, that one would fit exactly inside the other, upon heating the inner one a tension equal to 2,000 pounds would be exerted upon the outside ring, if the increase of temperature should be equal to eight degrees. If the outside ring had been of such diameter as to necessitate its being heated before it could be adjusted upon the inner one, and the contraction caused a tension having a tendency to compress the inner ring with a force of 2,000 pounds upon it, the pair would be in a similar condition of initial tension with the Rodman gun, which is cooled from the interior more rapidly than the exterior at the time it is cast; that condition being necessary to enabling a hollow cylinder to be afterwards subjected to expansive force from within, to withstand it in the best manner. If too much tension be imparted to the metal of a gun in this manner, it may burst without any other force acting upon it; several of the Rodman guns of large calibre having burst in the foundry before their completion as guns."

We have already seen that the absolute value of a metal for use in ordnance should be measured by the degree of its molecular resultant force; that the molecular resultant force of the elementary bodies vary in degree; that carbon, when it enters the chemical structured molecule, increases the molecular resultant force; that when the carbon is held in the physical structure it tends to reduce the molecular resultant force instead of increasing it; that in pig metal the carbon exists principally in the physical structure, and correspondingly diminishes the molecular resultant force, and that the force of caloric tends to push the particles outward into a state of activity, and thus diminishes the molecular resultant force. These facts render it important to notice the amount of heat generated in guns, and imparted to them by firing, also the velocity with which a strain is transmitted through their mass radially.

The following are the sources from which heat is derived and imparted to a gun under fire:

1. From radiation from the gases.
2. From direct contact with the same.
3. From friction of the gases.
4. From friction of the projectile.
5. From conversion of energy or work done upon the gun.

As to the total amount of heat imparted to a gun under fire, Col. Balguy found that while the heat from the first fire was 0.957 French units, the total for fifty rapidly succeeding fires was only 14.724 units, instead of 49.35, as it would have been had each fire imparted the same amount as the first. Count de St. Robert, reasoning from the experiments of Balguy, came to the conclusion that nearly one-third of the whole heat evolved from the powder was absorbed by the gun, and Messrs. Noble and Abel, from their own experiments with a 12-pounder 3-inch gun, estimated the proportion as between $\frac{1}{3}$ th and $\frac{1}{10}$ th. Consider well these estimates of the amount of heat imparted to the gun by firing, in connection with those facts which we have just mentioned, viz: that the force of caloric tends to push the particles of the metal outward into a state of activity, thus diminishing the molecular resultant force; that the absolute value of a metal for use in ordnance should be measured by the degree of its molecular resultant force; that when the carbon is held in the physical structure it tends to reduce the molecular resultant force instead of increasing it, and that in pig metal the carbon exists principally in the physical structure, and correspondingly diminishes the molecular resultant force.

Next it is important to consider the velocity with which a strain is transmitted through the mass of a gun radially, because many maintain that though cast iron is an essentially weak metal, yet cast iron guns, owing to their mass, the thickness of the metal radially, and the slowness of the transmission of the strain from interior to exterior, are enabled to hold together to an astonishing extent, and to successfully withstand great internal pressures. The theory is that the velocity with which a strain is transmitted through steel or iron is so slow compared with the duration of the pressure of the explosion, that the strain does not reach the outer portion of a gun till after it has nearly, or altogether, passed away from the interior in the case of quick-burning powder, but that with slow powder the outside has time to bring up its strength to reinforce the interior more or less. This theory is, ac-

cording to an eminent authority, utterly untrue. The velocity of transmission of a strain through any material is, in fact, the velocity of the transmission of sound through the same. In iron this is 15,500 feet per one second, in steel 17,000 to 18,000 feet per one second.

Taking the case of the 8-inch gun used by the English Committee on Explosives. From the pressure and velocity diagrams there given, we find that, with a charge of 30 lbs. R. L. G. powder, the maximum pressure was nearly 30 tons, which lasted about 220 millionths of a second, whilst with 30 lbs. of No. 5 pebble (slow-burning powder) the maximum pressure was about 15½ tons, which lasted 500 millionths of a second.

Now the time in which a strain would pass from the interior to the exterior of the gun was only 60 millionths of a second, so that it is quite certain that the whole structure of the gun, even with the R. L. G. powder, was fully strained before the interior pressure was relieved.

Putting it in another way, it may be shown that, during the continuance of the interior pressure for the times above named, the strain would have travelled about four feet in the case of the R. L. G., and nine feet in the case of the pebble powder, whilst the total thickness of the gun was only about 18½ inches. The theory, therefore, is altogether false.

Another matter worthy of consideration in relation to the suitability of cast iron for modern ordnance, is the great difference in the amount of pressure in the smoothbore and the rifle owing solely to the difference in the form and weight of the projectile. This may be illustrated as follows:

In the case of an elongated (rifle) shot, if the shot be a calibre in length, the pressure required to move it as compared with that required to move a round (smooth-bore) shot of equal calibre is as $\frac{1}{2}$ n to 1, so that if the shot be 2½ calibres in length, the required pressure will be as $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1. This has reference alone to the difference in pressure due to the difference in weight and form between the rifle and smoothbore projectiles, but there is to be added to this a very considerable pressure due to the fact that the rifle projectile "permits of the use of an expanding band or sheath at the rear of the shot, which, being acted on by the explosion, closes up the windage, mitigates the erosion of the bore, and causes more complete combustion of the charge before the shot moves." Hence, it is apparent why the old cast-iron and bronze guns, which were strong enough for round shot, proved totally unfit for elongated projectiles and heavy powder charges.

"Ordnance Expert" enumerates quite a number of medium power cast iron rifles which have been constructed, placed on trial, and nursed through quite a number of rounds each; on the other hand we may note that in 1880 France undoubtedly led the world in the development of artillery. The government was thoroughly committed to the complete substitution of rifled for smoothbore guns. An immediate and complete substitution was demanded, the cost of which would be enormous. Having boldly taken the stand for a revolution of system, and wisely studied the true line of development, the country itself, and more particularly the artillery, took fright at the budget. Compromises were sought and found in the conversion of the old smoothbores and the use of cast iron in the new constructions. Once started in this direction, the talent of France struggled gallantly but uselessly to overcome the fatal defects of cast iron. For fifteen years the development of power in artillery was kept at a standstill, except in so far as increase in calibre was concerned. The end was reached in 1875 when cast iron was condemned, and from that time France has brought her artillery rapidly and steadily up until it is again abreast of the foremost systems. The compromise instead of being an economy, was an absolute waste, as it led to the condemnation of two distinct systems instead of one; for the heavy cast iron lined rifles must be replaced before they have served out a lifetime. In the United States, of all the types of cast iron rifled artillery that have been put forward, the only one whose career merits the title of development is the Parrott rifle. It first appeared about 1855 as a field piece, and was rapidly developed and improved until 1863. The development of the gun ceased at this time, and its performance in 1863, when, in the attack on Fort Fisher, six guns exploded, killing 16 and wounding 23 men, condemned it.

Considering carefully all of the above evidence against the suitability of cast iron as a metal for ordnance purposes, we hardly think that the United States Government would be justified in again hauling its old cast iron guns from the parks, and in going over for the thousandth and first time the weary round of experiments, nor yet in making a lot of "guns of American gun metal and quickly mounting them along the coast." We should be simply repeating the French experience of more than twenty years past, and with no excuse whatever for so doing.

However, we would wish to remark that this is merely our own opinion of the matter, given with all due diffidence, as coming from a simple student of the subject of ordnance, for never having been educated up to the point of an Ordnance Expert, we, of course, would not presume to speak too dogmatically upon the subject.

G. W. SUMNER, Commander, U. S. N.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1887.

SCOTT IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

HIS VICTORIES have never received the credit justly due them on account of the apparent ease with which they were gained. The student of military history will rarely meet with accounts of battles in any age where the actual operations coincide so exactly with the orders issued upon the eve of conflict as in the official reports of the wonderfully energetic and successful campaign in which General Scott with a handful of men renewed the memory of the conquest of Cortes, in his triumphant march from Vera Cruz to the capital. The plan of the battle of Cerro Gordo was so fully carried out in action that the official report is hardly more than the general orders translated from the future tense to the past. The story of Chapultepec has the same element of the marvellous in it. The general commands apparent impossibilities in the closest detail on one day, and the next day reports that they have been accomplished. These successes were not cheaply attained. The Mexicans, though deficient

in science and in military intelligence, fought with bravery and sometimes with desperation. The enormous percentage of loss in his army proves that Scott was engaged in no light work.—*Life of Lincoln: the February Century.*

THE DYNAMITE CRUISER.

LIEUT. ZALINSKI, called at the room of the House Committee on Naval Affairs Feb. 5, and explained to some of the members of the committee the details of the dynamite cruiser. A handsome model of the cruiser was sent to the committee that day from the Navy Department, where the contract for the construction of the naval craft was signed last week. The boat will be 230 feet in length, 26 in breadth, and of 7½ feet depth. It is already building in Philadelphia, and it is expected that she will be completed in five months. The model shows remarkably fine lines, with a tier of ½ inch pneumatic bow guns, whose projectiles will be shells containing 400 pounds of dynamite each. A speed of 20 knots an hour is guaranteed by the contractors. Lieut. Zalinski exhibited a photograph taken in the one-five-thousandth part of a second representing a discharge of the dynamite gun at Sandy Hook. The photograph discloses a curious cloud of condensed vapor issuing from the muzzle of the gun, corresponding in appearance to the smoke cloud resulting from a discharge of gunpowder. In the course of his remarks Lieut. Zalinski stated that he was making some experiments that might prove of great value relative to the effect of an electric current on molten iron. Preliminary tests had shown that iron cooled while a strong current of electricity was passing through it was increased fully one-half in tensile strength and ductility. More thorough tests are to be made in a short time.

The Spanish torpedo-cruiser *El Destructor*, which is the model for Lieut. Zalinski's dynamite boat, had a very successful trial on December 10. The ship was run six times on the measured mile at Skelton, and in addition for three hours continuously. The greatest speed obtained was 23.1 knots, and the mean speed for the three hours was determined by the revolutions to be 22.65 knots. She was fully equipped and ready for sea. From some consumption trials previously carried out, it was found that she was capable of steaming 5,110 knots, at 11½ knots per hour, without coaling, while with forced draught she can steam 700 knots at full speed. Her boilers are of the locomotive type, and work "in groups."

ITALIAN PROGRESS IN IRON WORK.

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "The authorities seem hardly sufficiently alive to the vast strides Italy has made in the working of iron, and the formidable nature of her possible competition with us. Lieut. Chambers, U. S. N., in a paper published by his Government, says: 'The Italian Government is fully aware of the importance of fostering and developing home industries. Strenuous efforts are being made to render Italy entirely independent of foreign aid in shipbuilding, and the Italians are fast drawing the attention of outside purchasers to the superior quality and excellence of the products of their workmanship.' Worse than this, the *Engineer* a short time back wrote on this subject: 'Ten years ago it would have seemed ludicrous to the builders on the Clyde had they been told that a country which had no coal worth speaking of, and where iron, though abundant, was difficult to get at, and where moreover, not a half-a-dozen men knew how to do the simplest job of iron ship building, would in the course of those years not only beat them in quality, but in price, and be turning out the largest, the most powerful, and the best built vessels in the world. Such, however, is the case.'"

A NEW TELEGRAPH LANTERN.

On Monday evening, Jan. 31, 1887, we witnessed a successful trial of the Oatman Signal Telegraph Lantern, intended for military and naval use. This lantern is of a convenient size, strong and simple in construction, and can easily be carried around. A blow-pipe flame is used which so intensifies the light that it resembles an electric light, and can be easily seen with the naked eye for 10½ miles, and with a glass for 15 miles. The messages are exchanged by the continental code or Morse system, the dot being signified by a quick flash and the dash by a flash of longer duration. Ordinary mineral oil is used, and the light will burn for about five hours with the one filling. Rain or wind has no effect on it. On the evening above stated Naval Cadet H. A. Bispham, Fleet Signal Officer of the North Atlantic Squadron, and party, provided with the Oatman Signal Lantern, stationed themselves in the observatory of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, while a second party, consisting of Mr. C. D. Oatman, the inventor of the lantern, Mr. C. Powers, of the U. S. S. *Richmond*, assistant to the signal officer, and a representative of the *JOURNAL*, proceeded to the residence of Mr. F. W. Houghton, at Greenville, N. J., who is superintendent of the N. Y. Maritime Exchange. From there messages were successfully exchanged with the party at Prospect Park without the slightest hitch. The distance between the two parties, over the broad expanse of New York Bay and the city of Brooklyn, was about 7½ miles. Glasses had been carried but they were not required, for the signal flashes were plainly understood with the naked eye.

Looking from Greenville, N. J., to the left of the signal lantern in Prospect Park, the group of powerful electric lights on the park reservoir could be seen, but the flame from the signal lantern at that distance showed up with nearly equal brilliancy. The night was starlight, with a young moon, and the flame on a clear dark night would show to even better advantage. The Army and Navy officers who have witnessed its efficiency receive it with great favor, and its advantages over the old-fashioned, sputtering, dripping torch are plainly apparent. The lantern has been experimented with from Fort Hamilton to Sandy Hook, and from the tower of the Produce Exchange to Fort Hamilton, in the presence of officers of the Army, Navy, Signal Service and others. It has also undergone trial at the Brooklyn Navy-yard in all winds and weather, and it is highly recommended for its efficiency. In a letter of endorsement from the Chief Signal Officer, War Department, with whom lanterns were given for trial, it is stated that messages were exchanged between Sugar Loaf and Camp Biddle, a distance of 20 miles. A Board of Officers appointed by the Navy Department to examine the lantern also attest its value.

BOYCOTTING in a mild form seems to have broken out simultaneously at the Military and Naval Academies. The different classes are boycotting each others' entertainments, but no harm is done so long as the young ladies patronize the entertainments of all parties to the dispute, as they do with charming impartiality. But suppose they should declare a boycott of their own! The contingency is one too horrible for contemplation.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

THE Convention recommended an increase in the annual allowance for brigade headquarters to \$1,000, allowing mounted officers \$50, and to all other officers \$30, to aid them in procuring uniforms, arms and equipments; increasing the pay when on active duty, under State orders, of adjutants, sergeants, majors and first sergeants; allowing companies \$50 per year for clerk hire, and at present a single payment only of \$50 or \$30 is granted to commissioned officers "at the time of their original election or appointment as commissioned officers;" which debars any officer from re-entering the service. The annual allowance to an officer would, at the end of five years, if mounted, give him \$250, and if dismounted \$150; sufficient to reimburse him for his original outlay.

The most important change proposed by the association is that recommending a change in the law governing the election of non-commissioned officers. Formerly all non-commissioned officers were elected by the members of their own troops, batteries or companies. Exception was then made as concerning first sergeants, who are now appointed by captains of companies, subject in the infantry arm to the approval of colonels of regiments. The elective system is all wrong and should be abolished. The popularity of officers and of non-commissioned officers has very little to do with their qualification for command. Indeed, it is frequently the case that the traits and characteristics of men that render them certain of election, are the very qualities that render them useless as maintainers of discipline and worse than useless as commanders of men in time of peril.

The vast labor agitations and strikes of enormous magnitude of the present day force the subject of peace maintenance upon the minds of all classes of the people. It was Sir Francis Bacon, Lord High Chancellor of England, who said: "When discords and quarrels and factions are carried openly and audaciously, it is a sign that reverence of government is lost." It seems that his words are as true in our own times and in our own country as they were when they were uttered in England more than 300 years ago.

But, if "reverence of government" be lost in military organizations themselves, what hope is there that they will prove effective if called upon for actual service? The entire efficacy of the military system is based upon unquestioning obedience to orders and observance of discipline. If officers and non-commissioned officers fill their positions because they are "good fellows," without regard to knowledge of their duties and executive ability, the organizations to which they belong must suffer.

In the volunteer service, governors of States appointed all the commissioned officers. They were frequently governed in these appointments by the recommendations of superior officers, and they selected those who were, in their opinion, best qualified for the positions. Only in the case of Sickles' regiment and brigade was exception made to this rule in New York, and his "United States" Volunteers were commissioned by President Lincoln.

The necessity for a change in the law governing the election of non-commissioned officers in the militia is equally apparent, if not more so, as applying to officers. As the militia has many obstacles with which to contend unknown in the Army, and as from the very nature of such service these obstacles cannot wholly be removed, much latitude should be given and great allowance made for breaches of discipline that would be inexcusable among regular troops. But because of these very difficulties; of infrequent assemblies for drills and ceremonies, anything tending to lessen respect for superiors should be discountenanced. The recent reports of inspecting officers show too great a lack in discipline throughout the militia organizations of the various States. No one doubts that the vast majority of the men in these organizations would be glad to have the defect remedied. Let the elective system be relegated to the past with "training days," "train band captains," and let officers who have some soldierly qualities be appointed by the governors, and let them answer all questions put by examining boards, in writing, with some *non de plume* attached to prevent all "partiality, favor or affection."

The opposition to the proposition to select instead of appoint non-commissioned officers at the State Convention last week came chiefly from the Seventh, Ninth, Thirteenth, Twenty-third, Seventy-first and Seventy-fourth Regiments, about two-thirds of the regiments, three-fourths of the separate companies, and five-sixths of the batteries being in favor of the proposed change.

Since the stormy debates about the adoption of State uniforms, State camps, etc., half a dozen years ago, the National Guard Convention of New York has lost much of its interest, and meetings of late have been but scantily attended. For some years several regiments did not send any representatives at all, while some others openly acknowledged that they only kept up representation so as to be on hand to combat any measure not favored by them. The knowledge, however, that recommendations and suggestions coming from the Convention would meet with fair consideration at the hands of the Adjutant General created increased interest in the subject, and the present meeting was unusually well attended, although neither the commander of the 1st Brigade was present in person or represented by any member of his staff, nor was the 12th New York represented at all. Col. Clark of the 7th was prevented by illness, and Col. Fincke of the 23d by the sudden death of his father, from attending the Convention, which this year directed its attention mainly towards legislative matters.

In regard to the question of a permanent Adjutant General, Col. Scott said in his opening address:

The Association has already put itself measurably on record through the action taken at the Convention of 1885, two years ago, in favorably considering certain modifications of the Military Code looking to that end, proposed by Gen. Brownell. It is suggested, in submitting this matter to the

Convention, that in view of the greatly enlarged discretionary powers conferred upon the Executive by recent legislation, the Association, before taking definite action, should make itself conversant, by a conference committee or otherwise, with the views and wishes of the Commander-in-Chief in relation thereto.

The Governor is known to be opposed to the selection of a permanent Major General or of a permanent Adjutant General.

MILITIA FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE annual abstract of the militia forces of the United States, organized and unorganized, for this year according to latest returns, shows a very substantial increase over the returns of last year, as the figures below will illustrate. It is fair to state, however, that the large increase does not represent an actual addition to the forces during the year, as it is partly due to the fact that returns were received from some of the States not heretofore heard from, and whose organization has heretofore been underestimated in the Adjutant-General's Office:

AGGREGATE STATE MILITIA.		1885	1886.
Total commissioned.....	6,535	7,236	
Total non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.....	75,175	82,261	
Number of men available for military duty, unorganized.....	6,786,935	7,460,592	
AGGREGATE TERRITORIAL MILITIA.			
Total commissioned.....	277	279	
Non-commissioned officers and enlisted men.....	2,752	2,958	
Number of men available for military duty, not organized.....	187,000	195,000	
GRAND AGGREGATE.			
Total commissioned.....	6,812	7,515	
Non-commissioned officers and enlisted men.....	77,927	85,219	
Number of men available for military duty, not organized.....	6,973,935	7,655,592	

THE TROUBLES IN THE THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.

The G. C. M. in the case of 2d Lieut. Wm. K. Smith, found him guilty on all the charges (four) and the specifications (nine), and therefore sentences him "to be cashiered and incapacitated from holding any military commission. The Commander-in-Chief approves the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court, except the following of the findings: First—On specifications two and four of charge one, inasmuch as neither the specifications nor the evidence given in support thereof sustain in law the charge. Second—On specification one of the supplemental charge one; on the supplemental charge one, and on specification one of supplemental charge two, for the reason that the evidence adduced does not sustain such findings as a matter of law."

The findings in the case of Major Ackerman, of the 13th, for alleged insubordination towards Col. Fackner have been sent to Albany. The trial of Lieut. Russell Benedict, of Co. H, was ordered on Wednesday night. The accused submitted a statement, in which he said that he certainly would have been present at the first session had he known it was not necessary for him to appear in uniform. Lieut. Benedict conducted his own case. After having stated his grade, the date he entered the 13th, and the various positions he had filled, he said he resigned the office of 1st lieutenant shortly before the regiment went to the State camp in the summer of 1885. His resignation was accepted and published in orders. Col. Alfred C. Barnes, then in command of the regiment, held back the certificate of discharge until after the tour of duty at the State camp. It was subsequently handed to him by Col. Barnes and he passed it back.

His defence was, in brief, that the telegram sent from Dallas to Edward Fackner, was sent in his capacity as counsel for Lieutenant William K. Smith. He did not send it to Edward Fackner as Lieut. Col. of the 13th, but as to a comrade. The reason he declined the colonel's order to leave the room on one occasion was that he was a member of the Council, which was a society incorporated under the Benevolent Societies act, State of New York. He voted for the resignation of Captain Kretschmar, believing at the time it was the captain's desire to receive an expression from the company. That was one reason why he voted. Another reason was he believed the interests of the company would be advanced by the captain's attention to the request. He (Benedict) did not make any remarks on the resolution, and was only in the room while the question was under discussion and the vote being taken. At no time had he in any wise done any act inciting members to insubordination, but the reverse whenever occasion offered. On Oct. 4 he received a paper by mail purporting to come from Lieut. John T. Jennings, then acting adjutant. The letter was not in the room on an official order. It asked him (Benedict) to meet the colonel at Regimental Headquarters at 8:30 that night. Had a business engagement that evening and addressed a letter to the colonel, which was sent the same day. At about 10 o'clock that night he (Benedict) went to the armory, but did not find the colonel there. Sent another letter to the colonel on October 5, which was not answered.

NEW YORK.

G. O. 3, of Feb. 1, announces a few changes which occurred in January among the non-commissioned officers of the National Guard; G. O. 4, of same date refers to improvement in the Guard as shown by the reports of the Insp. General. To maintain this standard it directs that schools of instruction in tactics and regulations be established by brigade, regimental and battalion commanders and by commanders of companies, and batteries for N. C. officers. These are to be continued during the drill season and delinquent or incompetent non-commissioned officers reported. It is directed that organizations which do not go into camp shall, during the season, devote as much time as possible to outdoor practice, and when this is undesirable, to theoretical instruction, sighting and aiming and, when possible, to gallery practice.

In order that the troops to be ordered to the State camp this season may derive the fullest benefit of their tour of duty, officers and enlisted men are reminded that, as has been frequently stated before, the camp has been established for instruction only; that anything calculated to interfere with this object cannot be tolerated, and that discipline and decorum must at all times be observed, and it is ordered:

"1. The Paymaster's General exercises to be executed and practiced in camp, shall consist of such tactical movements as cannot be carried out in armories, of the skirmish drill, and of schools of theoretical instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers.

"2. That no men shall be taken to camp who are not already sufficiently well drilled to take part in those exercises, nor any men (those re-enlisted or taken up from dropped, excepted) who have been enlisted within sixty days of the beginning of the camp tour of their respective companies.

"3. Theoretical instruction in guard duty should be imparted to non-commissioned officers and privates by their respective company commanders, before entering the camp. Instruction as to the general routine and duties of soldiers in camp should also be imparted in the same manner.

"4. The Paymaster-General is directed not to pay any officer or enlisted man for services, if such cover only the day of arrival, the Sunday following, the day of leaving, or only one day, in camp."

G. O. 5, of Feb. 4, publishes for general guidance, instructions in sighting drill and aiming drill, prepared by the General Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

The eleventh series of games (handicap) of the 7th Regt. N. Y. Athletic Association will be held in the armory on Saturday evening, April 9, 1887, at 8 p. m. The following events will be contested: 53 yards run (handicap); 1,000 yards run (handicap); 440 yards run (handicap); 1 mile bicycle (handicap); 75 yards dash (handicap); sack race (50 yards); 230 yards run (handicap); potato race (30 yards); 1 mile walk (handicap); 3/4 mile walk (for those who have never won a prize in any walking race); 3 mile bicycle (handicap); putting 16-lb. shot (handicap); wheelbarrow race, 2 laps, (handicap for distance); 1 mile run (handicap); 230 yards hurdle (handicap); 3-legged race, 1 lap, (handicap); running high jump (handicap); 3/4 mile run (for those who have never won a prize in any running race); 3/4 mile roller skate (handicap); exhibition bicycle drill; obstacle race (2 laps); inter-collegiate tug-of-war, teams of 4 men, (600 lbs. limit). Entries close March 29.

2d Lieut. Harry C. Duval was elected 1st lieutenant of Co. I, 7th Regt., on Thursday evening, Feb. 10.

Col. Emmons Clark, 7th Regt., who has been confined to his residence on account of illness for some time, is recovering, and has issued orders for a series of wing drills to commence about Feb. 15 next.

Co. G, 7th Regt., Capt. James C. Abrams, is making preparations for a grand entertainment at the armory on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22. The plans of the affair are on a scale which will eclipse everything of this kind ever undertaken in the regiment.

Thirteenth N. Y.—Colonel Edward Fackner.

SURG. CHARLES E. DE LA VERGNE, of the 13th N. Y., on Feb. 4, delivered his first lecture to the Ambulance Class of the regiment. He had an articulated skeleton of a male adult suspended from one of the chandeliers in the Council of Officers' room. Every bone and its use was explained to the class.

An invitation has been received from Lieut.-Col. Caverhill and officers of the Royal Scots of Canada for Col. Fackner and officers of the 13th N. Y. to attend a ball at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Feb. 18.

Capt. Willoughby Powell, of Co. B, 13th Regt., presided on Feb. 4, at an election for Captain of Co. F, in place of Capt. Wm. H. Courtney, deceased. Thirty ballots were cast, all of which were for J. Frank Dillont. The Captain-elect saw his first service in the 7th Regt. and was an officer in the 13th several years ago. He was elected Captain of this same company, F, in December, 1876; was promoted Major in March, 1880, and Lieutenant-Colonel in July, 1880. In April, 1881, he resigned.

Co. C, 13th Regt., has in view an entertainment to be given at their armory, April 1 next.

Forty-seventh New York.—Col. E. F. Gaylor.

Two battalion drills of the 47th New York, on Jan. 25 and 26, were omitted from our last week's issue for want of space. Col. Gaylor commanded at the former and Major W. H. Eddy at the latter. The movements at both drills were identical, and there was so much similarity in their execution that our report will cover both. They comprised the following: Centre forward flank of left and right, right and left front into line, fours right left companies on right into line, wheels from line into column of companies and vice versa, right of companies rear into column, companies break from the right to march to the left, and the loadings and fringes. Generally there was a decided improvement over what was done at the previously reported drills. There were certainly fewer errors, but the committed occurred in the simplest of movements, and what is worse, they were chargeable, as usual, to the officers oldest in commission, for whom there was no excuse. At both drills the movement right and left front into line from double column of fours was rendered ragged in both wings by the faulty action of the captains of the right and left centre companies, due to downright ignorance, because the movement is as simple and plain as day. Knowing what usually becomes of the movement right of companies rear into column the instructors in both instances explained it in a thorough and perfectly intelligible manner before giving the command of execution, and yet it went to pieces, as is generally the case. There were captains who seemed to lack the slightest idea as to its proper execution. They neglected to place themselves in front of the marching flank of the leading four, as well as to give the cautionary command for the first four to wheel right about; nor did they halt on the line formerly occupied by the front rank and give the command fours left at the time when the rear four was approaching the position when this command was in order, and the result was an irregular column with no alignment of guides. In the movement, companies break from the right to march to the left, little attention was paid to the marching of company distance to the front and the necessity of promptness of taking up the march when preceding companies reach a point opposite the left, consequently distances were very irregular.

The fringes showed the same lack of instruction in the essential parts as we have been compelled to point out in numerous other cases. In attempting to bring the march up to an almost unreasonable point of proficiency in delivering volleys for nothing else than show purposes, the details and principles laid down for an effective delivery, with a view to inflict the maximum of damage upon the enemy, with the minimum of danger to the firing party, are neglected. Under present circumstances, if our State troops were called into active service particularly in narrow streets, the slaughter inflicted upon their own comrades would be simply appalling. The necessity of teaching men when, how, and where to fire, the reason why certain positions of the pieces, of the feet, and of the men themselves are laid down, and the necessity of strictly adhering to them, are of prime importance in all drills. Proper attention to these points are lacking in almost every instance, and yet they are more important than the finest and straightest alignments and the strictest marching.

While these two drills, as stated, showed considerable improvement, yet this was not of the kind desired. The mistakes were due to a disinclination to study and improvement on the part of those who made them. Our firm belief is that the only way to bring about steady improvement is to rid the regiment of that "fossil" element spoken of in our previous report. No other remedy can be proposed.

On Friday evening, Feb. 4, the final drill of the series took place, Col. Gaylor in command. The regiment formed eight companies of sixteen files each. After the manual of arms in open ranks, which, by the way, was a decided improvement on any exhibition this season, the following movements were executed: On right into line by wing, to the left and on the right close column of divisions, to the left and on the left close column of divisions, continue the march, on the left column of companies and divisions, followed by loading and firing. The drill was very smooth throughout, the officers appearing to understand their duties to a greater extent than at any of the previous wing drills. The friends of the organization were out in full force and applause was frequent. We understand that for years the regiment has never had so large a formation for regimental drill as that of last Friday night, the result, no doubt, of pruning the organization of the deadwood in the rank and file, and filling their places with a new, young, and active element. A similar change in the officers is just what is needed.

On the evening of January 28, Maj. S. Ovenshine, 23d Infantry, commanding Fort Porter, N. Y., was complimented by a review of the 74th Regt. N. G., S. N. Y., at their armory. Col. Bloomer commanded the regiment, and it presented a good, steady, soldierly appearance. Battalion drill followed the review.

MILITIA ITEMS.

The corporative strength of the New York National Guard for several years is shown in the report, as follows:

Year.	Battalions	Companies	Batteries	Other Arms	Total	Aggregate Strength
1879	13	23	31	10	104	21,308
1880	13	27	33	10	104	18,116
1881	11	21	26	10	98	16,046
1882	8	15	40	7	75	11,608
1883	8	15	40	7	75	11,568
1884	8	15	40	7	75	11,087
1885	8	15	39	7	74	12,580
1886	8	15	41	7	75	12,580
1887	4	15	42	6	67	12,480

Its present strength is now what it was thirty years ago. Co. F, 47th N. Y., will hold a silver reception on March 21 next.

The return rifle match between a team from Co. F, 47th N. Y., and a team from Co. F, 23d N. Y., was decided at the 23d Regiment Armory, Feb. 3. The team from the 23d won the match by nine points, their total score being 417 points out of a possible 500, against 408 points made by the team from the 47th. The teams consisted of ten men each. The previous match was also won by the 23d Regiment team, their score being 578 points, against 363 made by Co. F, 47th. After the match both teams passed the remainder of the evening in "social style."

The Choral Society of the 23d N. Y. has met with great success. The applications for membership are unexpectedly large. An entertainment will be given in due time.

Co. I, 23d N. Y., will receive their marksmen's badges on Feb. 12.

Major Morris R. Farr was unanimously elected the first honorary member of the National Guard Association at the late meeting in Albany, as a recognition of his long services as secretary of the Association, a position which he was compelled to resign when Gen. Brownell's staff officers were rendered supernumerary.

A series of promenade concerts will be given by the 9th N. Y., beginning the latter part of this month.

The 2d Battery, Capt. F. P. Earle, has now 82 men on the roll. During the past week a guard has been kept at the armory. The arrangements for the reception on Feb. 23 are progressing favorably.

Co. G, 8th Regiment, will give a ball at Caledonian Hall Feb. 28.

The regimental ball of the 60th Regiment will be held at Tammany Hall March 17.

In Orders 3 of Feb. 7, Capt. H. B. Rasquin, commanding 3d Battery, 2d Brigade, prescribes the course of battery drill for February and March. 1st section—Feb. 14, 23, March 14, 21 and 28. 2d section—Feb. 16, 23, March 2, 10, 23 and 30. 3d section—Feb. 15, March 1, 15, 22 and 29. 4th section—Feb. 18, 25, March 1, 15 and 25. Chiefs of sections will drill their respective sections. 1st Lieut. Wm. W. Harold will supervise the drills of the 1st and 2d sections.

The returns from the competitors for the Belknap trophy have been received at Headquarters, 1st Brigade, Co. A, 12th New York. Capt. Howard Pell made the best score, and will hold the trophy for the coming year. This company has worked up in a remarkable manner under its present captain.

Capt. Louis Wendel, of the 1st N. Y. Battery, orders instruction in the manual of the piece, the preparation of ammunition, care of horses, pointing and ranges, and field service and battles on Tuesday of each week. The first drill was held Tuesday, Feb. 8.

Col. Geo. D. Scott, of the 8th N. Y., orders drills as follows: Co. F, G, H and I, Feb. 21; B, C, D and E, Feb. 24. Marksmen's badges will be presented Feb. 21 and 24. Officers will report for drill Feb. 14, and non-commissioned officers for the same purpose Feb. 18. The officers have been ordered to wear mourning badges for one month in commemoration of the late Capt. G. W. Gustow, deceased. Geo. C. Heller was elected 2d lieutenant, Co. D, on Saturday, Feb. 6. 2d Lieut. John McCauley, Co. G, has resigned.

1st Lieut. Robert A. Serrell, Co. I, 1st Regiment, has resigned.

It is stated that Capt. Kretschmar, of the 13th Regiment, Brooklyn, desiring to keep certain objectionable persons from his company quarters, changed the lock on the door. The "persons" broke it in and carried the lock away. The captain now says that he will court-martial all of the enlisted men concerned in the matter, and that he has the evidence necessary to convict. That being the case he would do well to go before the Grand Jury and indict them.

The reception of Co. I, 23d Regiment, will take place at their armory on Feb. 11.

The athletic games of the 12th Regiment have been postponed until further notice, owing to the failure of the contractors to complete the new armory.

Co. I, 11th N. Y. regt., gave an exhibition drill and reception Tuesday evening, Feb. 8, at Everett Hall, at the Governor's Hill is to review the 23d, Brooklyn, at their armory on the evening of Feb. 21.

The plans and specifications for the new 8th regiment armory to conform to the altered state of affairs due to the conditions of the appropriations as passed, were finally adopted by the Armory Board on Wednesday, Feb. 8, and nothing remains to be done now but to break ground and commence work. There is some hitch in the proceedings looking towards the acquirement of the skating rink at Harlem as a temporary armory, and the regiment may not have an opportunity to go there as early as expected. Under all circumstances, however, Col. Scott has determined to leave the present armory as soon as the lease expires, and to take either the 12th or 71st armory as temporary quarters, even if he has to do without shelter at all.

The following passed the 1st Brigade Examining Board on Wednesday, Feb. 9: Capt. John Macaulay, 12th regt.; 1st Lieut. Edw. C. O'Brien, A. and Chas. E. Brown, C. M., 71st regt.; 2d Lieut. John Lamb, Co. A, 22d regt., and 2d Lieut. Emilie Bangs, Co. G, 71st regt. Commissioners for Captains: James Thorne Harper, 7th regt., and A. W. Belknap, 71st regt., have been received.

NEW JERSEY.

The following promotions and appointments in the commissioned officers of the National Guard have occurred since Oct. 31, 1886:

1st Regiment.—Private John J. Green, Co. A, to be 2d Lieut.; Private James M. McDougall, Co. D, to be 2d lieutenant. 2d Regiment.—2d Lieut. Joseph F. Givernaud, Co. A, to be 1st lieutenant; Private Frank A. LaPointe, Co. A, to be 2d lieutenant; 1st Sergt. Theodore Buttenbaum, Co. B, to be 1st lieutenant; Private Henry Lohman, Jr., Co. D, to be 1st lieutenant; 1st Sergt. John A. Greten, Co. D, to be 2d lieutenant.

3d Regiment.—Major Benjamin A. Lee, to be lieutenant-colonel; Capt. John H. Stroud, Co. B, to be Major; 1st Lieut. Jacob E. Boden, Co. A, to be captain; 2d Lieut. Albert D. McCabe, Co. A, to be 1st lieutenant; Corp. Jerome R. Muddell, Co. A, to be 2d lieutenant; 1st Lieut. Charles R. Dwyer, Co. D, to be captain; 2d Lieut. Robert W. Watson, Co. D, to be 1st lieutenant; Private Joseph Kay, Co. D, to be 2d lieutenant.

4th Regiment.—1st Sergt. Emilie A. Noltemeyer, Co. A, to be 2d lieutenant; Private John Graham, Co. C, to be 1st lieutenant; 1st Sergt. Arthur L. Steele, Co. E, to be 1st lieutenant.

5th Regiment.—1st Lieut. Robert L. Smith, Co. E, to be captain; 1st Sergt. William H. Kelly, Co. E, to be 1st lieutenant; Sergt. Major Edwin R. Westervelt, to be 1st lieutenant, Co. H.

A strong guard composed of details from the 1st and 5th Regiments, National Guard of New Jersey, has been placed in the armory of the two regiments in Newark, and will remain on duty until the strike troubles are settled. All the armories of the State are similarly guarded as a matter of

precaution, and the State Arsenal, at Trenton, is well protected against any sudden attack. Newark is the headquarters city of the New Jersey National Guard, Gen. Joseph W. Plume being the division commander, and orders are sent from there. During the strike troubles of 1877 Jersey City, where Gov. Bedie lived, was the headquarters and operations were directed by Gen. Mott, then division commander. Many of the members of the regiments belong to the Knights of Labor, but no importance is attached to the fact. In 1877 the large number of workmen in the regiments sympathized with the strikers, but when called to serve with the colors they responded with alacrity and performed promptly every duty assigned them. Officers of the Guard say that a brigade ready for duty could be concentrated at a given point in three hours after the order was given.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

We give here the essential points in the proposed changes in the military law of Connecticut. The hearing before the Legislative Committee has not yet taken place:

1. That the Adjutant General shall be a graduate of the U. S. Military or Naval Academy.
2. That in times of peace he shall be the Quartermaster and Commissary General and give his entire time thereto.
3. That he shall encamp with the troops, prescribe the "routines," and appoint a "Post Adjutant" if he deems best.
4. That he shall personally muster and inspect every company annually, as Major McCray did in '82, and no other shall be required.
5. That the brigade organization be abolished, since it is of no practical value in time of peace.
6. That regimental bands be abolished and regiments permitted to employ musicians at \$4 per man per day at all parades and encampments.
7. That armories owned by the State shall not be let for any purpose whatever.
8. That this act take effect Jan. 1, 1880.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

"If I am Governor eight or ten years longer, I will take my staff wholly from the militia."—Gov. Ames at Lawrence Feb. 4. There should be a law making it impossible for a Governor of Massachusetts to appoint any but militia or ex-officers of the Army or Navy to his staff.—*Boston Herald*. An effort is to be made this spring to secure for Boston's militia a rifle range within the city limits. It is understood that ground sufficient for a large range can be secured at Ashmont, near steam and horse cars.

Arrangements are nearly perfected for the proposed rifle match between teams from Co. L, 8th Regt., Malden Rifles, and Co. G, 1st Regt., of New Bedford, which is to take place at the former company's range at Malden, Feb. 27. Those companies contain some of the best marksmen in the State militia, and an exciting and interesting contest is expected. The New Bedford company will be entertained by a dinner at the Revere House by the Malden company after the shoot.

Co. E, 5th Inf., M. V. M., was inspected at its armory, Beantree, Boston, Feb. 8, by Col. Sampson, of Gov. Ames' staff. Col. Strachan, Paymaster, Hagan, Maj. Hagan and Grady, Lieut. O'Donnell and O'Sullivan, 9th Inf., and Capt. Brady, 6th Inf., were present. The company paraded three officers and 49 men. The armory of this command for a year has been in such a condition as to be almost uninhabitable. The building is to be torn down shortly, and the company is now looking for better quarters.

The Montgomery Light Guard are to attend a meeting of the National Veterans Association to be held at Hartford, Conn., on June 17.

The National Lancers have issued invitations to their Military Levee, Thursday, Feb. 24, at the Company Armory. Committee, Capt. I. H. Allard, Lieut. E. B. Wadsworth, Lt. A. D. Nichols. The reception committee are Majors T. J. Beantree, Boston, L. Slade, and H. G. Kemp; Captains H. D. Andrews, C. Kimball, B. W. Deat, A. L. Sanborn, G. E. Richardson, C. C. Emery, G. S. Holt, C. F. Thurston.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BRIG.-GEN. JOHN A. WILBY has been assigned to the command of the 2d Brigade, N. G. P.

The bill authorizing Councils to appropriate \$500 per annum to each company within the city limits, known as Senate bill No. 18, has passed through the Senate and been sent to the House of Representatives for action.

In G. O. 23, of 1887, Col. F. Hitchcock promulgates to his regiment, 12th Infantry, the report of the Inspector of Rifle Practice for the season of 1886. Col. Hitchcock congratulates his troops for their excellent work, and says: "In numbers of qualified marksmen, as well as in the quality of the shooting done, a higher point has been attained than in any previous year of the regiment. Co. A again, and for the seventh successive year, qualified its entire membership of 58 officers and enlisted men, continuing a record that is remarkable, and which has no parallel in the history of marksmanship."

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE S. F. Report, referring to the recent inspection of the militia by a legislative committee, says: "We hope their report will be favorable. The militia need armories, clothing, accoutrements, arms, drill, and discipline. Should the Legislature meet some of these requirements the militia might take heart and meet the others."

Washington's Birthday in San Francisco will be observed by a brigade drill, conjointly by the regular troops and the National Guard. The drill, referring to the occasion, says: "The experience will be of great value to both. There will be five battalions of eight companies, in twelve files, double rank, these battalions being formed respectively from the 1st U. S. Infantry, Col. Shafter; the 1st U. S. Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Piper, and 1st and 3d Infantry, and the 2d Artillery of the National Guard. The drill of this brigade under Gen. Dimond will be preceded by a drill of Light Battery K, 1st U. S. Artillery, and will be followed by a brigade dress parade, commanded by Col. Shafter, and by a review of the entire force, which, for this purpose, will be formed as a division under Gen. Dimond, and consisting of two brigades—the first, under Col. Shafter, and the second, under Col. Dickinson. The affair will constitute the largest and most imposing parade ever seen at the Presidio. The review, it is presumed, will be accepted by Major-General Howard, the Division and Department commander, who has already evinced great interest in the drill."

The following changes occurred among the commissioned officers of the National Guard of California during the months of December, 1886, and January, 1887: 3d Artillery Regiment—Thos. S. Taylor, captain and adjutant; Wm. E. Cunningham, 1st lieutenant; John H. Leo, 2d lieutenant; Edward J. Casey, resigned.

5th Infantry Regiment—James J. O'Reilly, captain.

Unattached—James Eaton, 1st lieutenant, and Robert W. Reynolds, 2d lieutenant.

1st Artillery Regiment—Geo. W. Safford, captain; H. I. Seymour, 1st lieutenant; P. B. Johnson, 2d lieutenant.

RHODE ISLAND.

BRIG.-GEN. ELISHA DYER, JR., Adj.-General, having been re-elected by the General Assembly for the term of five years from Feb. 7, 1887, is announced as Adj.-General of Rhode Island. Lieut.-Col. Hunter C. White, of Providence, is appointed Asst. Adj.-General.

DAKOTA.

A DESPATCH of Feb. 4 from Bismarck says: "There will be a meeting at the Capitol tomorrow of officers of the territorial militia to talk over the question of the legislation desired in the interest of the militia organization of Dakota. Among those expected to be present are Brig.-Gen. Dennis,

Adj.-Gen. Tyner, Col. William A. Bentley, Col. Sheaf, Capt. Burns, Capt. Call and others. A subject which will be discussed is that of the participation by Dakota companies at the national drill and encampment to be held in the city of Washington, commencing May 23. Col. Bentley is anxious that the Dakota militia shall have an opportunity to benefit by this national encampment.

GATE CITY GUARD.

The London Daily Telegraph of Feb. 9 contains a very pleasant editorial on the visit of the Atlanta City Guard to Europe this summer. Reference is first made to the fact that Gen. Boulanger was so much impressed with the Atlanta City Guard when he was present at the Yorktown celebration with the French delegation in 1881 that he secured for them an invitation to take part in the grand military review in Paris on July 14. The article then goes on to say that after these wandering warriors have crossed the Alps and gone through Italy they will return to England, and that they should receive the warmest welcome, and that their presence on Continental parade grounds and at the American Exposition in London cannot fail to excite the liveliest interest.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a stated meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery held at their rooms in the Light Squadron Armory, Milwaukee, Feb. 2, the following candidates were duly elected to membership of the first class: Surg. Joseph Bellamy Whiting, Surg. Hugo Piller, and Bvt. Brig.-Gen. George Clay Ginty, U. S. Vols. Lieut. Henry A. Reed, U. S. A., was transferred to the New York Commandery. Col. John S. Mosby, the eminent partisan leader of Virginian troops in the war days, was present as a guest of the Legion; also Captain W. P. O'Connor, whose first acquaintance with Milwaukee soldiers was when captured at Murfreesboro' by the 24th Wisconsin. The occasion was one of unusual interest and hilarity, and a big attendance of companions from all over the State was observable.

Among those recently elected to the California Commandery, details given in a previous number, were Col. W. R. Slaughter, 1st Inf.; Capt. M. Wesendorff, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. A. B. Shattuck, 6th Inf.; Capt. C. Augur, 2d Cav.; and Lieut. J. A. Perry, 10th U. S. Inf. At a meeting to be held Feb. 16 the following will be balloted for: Gen. T. T. Crittenden, Col. M. H. Vernon, Col. H. G. Otis, and Lieut. Gladding, U. S. Vols.; Capt. G. C. Doane, 2d Cav.; Rev. Jas. Schofield, formerly military chaplain, and Dr. J. C. Short, formerly Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A.; P. A. Engineer A. E. Engard, U. S. N.; and Lieut. C. B. Thompson, 5th U. S. Inf. The California Commandery numbered 513 members, Dec. 31, 1886, and is in flourishing condition. It gained 63 members in that year.

COUNTERPOISE BATTERIES.

BEVERLY KENNON sends to the *Herald* a description of a counterpoise battery built by him when colonel of Coast Defences in Egypt at a cost of \$5,350, his salary included. He says:

This was entirely sunk below the surface of the earth, its guns, magazine, garrison, etc., being always out of harm's way excepting during the few seconds when the gun was elevated above the ground to be pointed and fired. In November, 1870, I finished my fort at the Ras-el-tin, Alexandria, Egypt, and as this was the only one uninjured when the English fleet bombarded that city Chakin Pacha, Minister of War, congratulated me on the success of my experiment for thoroughly protecting guns in coast batteries. In 1872, Mr. Rendell, a partner of Sir Wm. Armstrong, the great counterpoise maker at Newcastle-on-Tyne, wrote me also congratulating me "on the successful working of the counterpoise, the first he had seen." When Gen. Wright became Chief of Engineers he intimated to me that, as I could not counterpoise a 120-ton gun, he had opposed my plan before Congress. To this I replied, that I proposed to protect such guns as the country had, and if the Government could counterpoise the State of Rhode Island or Delaware before we had a 120-ton gun; for it would take years to awaken Congress to the fact that we needed them, and as many more years to obtain the plant and learn the business of constructing them.

I can construct this battery on a reef by making it waterproof and supplying it with pumps as one would a vessel. For river and harbor defences they can be mounted on vessels, when having the guns just clear of the water every advantage for ricocheting shot will be acquired, which in smooth water, at night or in a fog, when the direction only and not the precise distance is known from the enemy, will be invaluable. These vessels need not be steamers.

ARMY FIRE INSURANCE.

The Kansas City Times says: "A meeting of officers was held Wednesday for the purpose of organizing an 'Army co-operative fire association.' The object is to establish a fund from which a benefit not to exceed \$2,000 shall be paid for the relief of members sustaining loss by fire. Any commissioned officer of the Army or acting assistant surgeon residing on a military reservation is to be eligible. The plan is to divide the benefit certificates into five classes, which, together with the assessment in each class, is to be according to the following table:

	Benefit.	Assessment.
First class.....	\$400 00	\$1 50
Second class.....	800 00	3 00
Third class.....	1,200 00	4 50
Fourth class.....	1,600 00	6 00
Fifth class.....	2,000 00	7 50

"The sums mentioned above in the benefit column are the highest amounts paid in each class; provided, however, that should a loss occur when one full assessment on each member would not amount to \$2,000, then the sum paid is to be in proportion to the actual loss as the sum of one full assessment on each member is to \$2,000."

A SOCIETY HERD BOOK.

The Washington Critic publishes the circular of a "Society Herd Book," the character of which appears from the following extracts:

Captain — Army. Married. Has been an Indian fighter. Bald from a scalp experiment. Tells exciting stories of adventure. Will flirt in a quiet way.
Ensign — Navy. Unmarried. Been to China and the Pacific stations. Also in the West Indies. Young and unreliable, but interesting. Salary insignificant.
Mr. — Millionaire. Unmarried.
Lieutenant — Army. Unmarried. Graduated last year. Dances divinely. Will learn more as he grows older.
Mr. — Newspaper man. Dangerous, but delightful. Has been everywhere and seen everything. Knows everybody and everything. Can lie, but won't. Immensely poor. May be trusted.
Count — A titled foreigner. Particulars unknown, but not necessary.
Mr. — An Englishman. Same as above.

"It strikes me," said a City and County Hall man yesterday, "that we do not want any war with Canada. When we were drafted in 1861-4 we knew where to go, but in case of trouble with Canada, where could we go?"—*Buffalo Courier*.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

House painting has risen to the dignity of an art in late years, and it is difficult to select colors which will prove most effective in combination upon a building of given style. Great assistance will be derived in accomplishing this by making use of a work on "Exterior Decoration: a Treatise on the Artistic Use of Color in the Ornamentation of Buildings, and a Series of Designs Illustrating the Effects of Different Combinations of Colors in Connection with Various Styles of Architecture." Its purpose is to illustrate the true principles of correct and tasteful coloring as applied to house work. It is a large folio volume containing twenty plates of houses of different style, showing the effective and harmonious combination and contrast of colors under different conditions as to landscape, architecture, etc., and some practical illustrations of the application of the principles laid down. The work is published at the price of four dollars by F. W. Devco and Co., New York, and Coffin, Devco and Co., Chicago. At the end of the volume are given specimens of fifty different tints selected from the mixed paints manufactured by Messrs. Devco and Co., and which have a reputation second to none. The character of this house is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the material and the variety of tints, is apparent from the specimens given.

The romance of American history is largely identified with the territory of Mexico; the story of the Aztec empire, of Cortez and the Montezumas, and of the later conquest by Scott and Taylor, are all unusual in adventurous interest and dramatic suggestion. The tragedy of Maximilian and his short-lived empire is a fitting sequel to what precedes. As an officer on board the U. S. gunboat *Tacony*, Lieut. Seaton Schroeder had an opportunity of forming an intimate acquaintance with the closing scenes in Maximilian's career, and he has described it in a narrative published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, and entitled "The Fate of Maximilian's Empire, as Seen from a U. S. Gunboat." It is an interesting story, and one that will lose none of its interest with time.

It is announced that Bedford, Clarke and Co. are about to bring out a war book by Col. Donn Platt, called "Memories of the Men Who Saved the Union." These, he maintains, were Lincoln, Stanton, Chase, Seward, and Gen. George Thomas.

George Francis Dawson's "Life of General John A. Logan" will be published by Bedford, Clark and Co., of Chicago, by subscription. Mr. Dawson was the friend and associate of General Logan for many years.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Enquirer.—The information as to addresses of candidates at large is not available.

Nurse.—There is no appropriation for extra duty pay for cooks and nurses during the current fiscal year.

Americus.—Enlisted candidates for commissions under par. 27 of the Army Regulations must be unmarried.

Blue Jacket.—The information you desire cannot be furnished unless date of enlistment and other particulars are given.

Vet.—Col. McCawley, commandant of the Marine Corps, will be retired for age Jan. 29, 1893, his 64th birthday. Officers of the Marine Corps come under the Army retirement for age law—64.

J. W. H.—Soldiers discharged for disability incurred in the line of duty are entitled to pension and to admission to the Soldiers' Home. The outdoor allowance from the Home is a matter within the discretion of the Board of Commissioners.

S. A.—The extreme length of the 10-inch B. L. naval gun is 329.10 in.; length of chamber, 54.5 in.; diameter of chamber, 12.5 in.; bore, 10 in.; length of tube, 312.84; powder charge, 250 lbs.; weight of projectile, loaded, 5,000 lbs.; length of projectile, 35 in.

J. D.—The counsel in the cadet service longevity pay case of Capt. M. F. Watson, U. S. A., have abandoned all hope of getting a decision at this term of the U. S. Supreme Court. It cannot possibly be heard before the coming October term, and even then the case will have to be advanced for out of its order.

We desire to supplement our answer No. 2 to Sergeant in JOURNAL of July 5, by stating that in forming single rank (par. 527) it is proposed to face one half of the battalion about. This point was, however, evidently not the intent of his question. Tactics do not state whether company officers change their position during this movement.

Ignorance asks: Can a U. S. soldier, in uniform, returning from a trip to Fort Leavenworth with prisoners, be arrested for carrying concealed deadly weapons, when such weapon consists of a revolver which has been used by him to prevent his prisoners from escaping? **Ans.**—He might be arrested by the civil authority, but there can be no doubt that release would speedily follow a presentation of the case.

N. S. S. asks: A sentinel on an outside post, (during challenging time), the commanding officer and officer of the day approaching his post, would it be proper to advance the commanding officer first, or the officer of the day? **Ans.**—Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan has decided that "when the officer of the guard and the officer of the day approach the guard house from different directions, at the same time, the officer of the day should be advanced first and should not be made to wait for his junior." This principle holds good in your case.

R. F. H. V. asks: 1. Of what age should a person be in order to gain admittance to West Point? **Ans.**—Between 17 and 22.

2. What examination will he be required to pass? **Ans.**—Physical and mental, the latter covering reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, grammar, composition, geography, history, etc.

3. If admitted, does the Government support the cadet while at the Academy? **Ans.**—The pay of a cadet is \$540 a year and is sufficient, with proper economy, for his support.

Berkeley.—Section 4 of the Act approved March 4, 1865, for the support of the Army for the fiscal year 1865-6, (G. O. 45, A. G. O., March 21, 1865,) provides "that all officers of Volunteers below the rank of Brig.-General, and all General who shall continue in the military service to the close of the war, shall be entitled to receive, upon being mustered out of said service, three months pay proper." The Act approved July 13, 1866, (G. O. 43, A. G. O., 1866,) provides that Section 4, just quoted, (2) "be so construed as to entitle to the three months pay proper, provided for therein, all officers of Volunteers below the rank of Brig.-General, who were in service on the 3d day of March, 1865, and whose resignations were presented and accepted, or who were mustered out at their own request, or otherwise honorably discharged from the service after the 9th day of April, 1865."

S. G. asks: Was there a military organization known as the 69th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., prior to 1861, and if so, please tell all about it? **Ans.**—The 69th N. Y. Militia (now National Guard) was organized Oct. 12, 1861. In 1858 it was re-organized as an artillery regiment, doing duty as infantry. It was mustered in the United States service May 9, 1861, at Washington, D. C., to serve three months. In

August, 1861, about 800 men of this regiment joined the 69th New York vols., to serve three years. The regiment was again recruited and re-entered the service of the United States May 26, 1862, to serve three months. On the return from this service again the major part of the regiment entered the service of the United States for three years as the 69th National Guard Artillery or 182d New York vols. The regiment having been re-organized was mustered in the service of the United States for thirty days from June 25 to July 25, 1863. July 6, 1864, it was again mustered in the United States service for three months, and mustered out Oct. 6, 1864. The regiment has rendered the State service during the Quarantine riots in 1863, and the Draft riots, 1863. The 69th regt., N. Y. Volunteers (called also 1st regt., Irish Brigade), was organized at New York City from Sept. 7 to Nov. 17, 1861, to serve for three years. On the expiration of its term of service the original members (except veterans) were mustered out and the regiment composed of recruits and veterans re-entered the service until June 30, 1865. At the date of the muster out the present Colonel, James Cavanagh, was major.

CUBAN DEFENCES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Times, writing from Havana, says: "The forts here are old and mounted with antiquated guns, and could not stand a bombardment by the steel ordnance of to-day. During the late controversy between Spain and Germany over the Caroline Islands, the patriotic citizens of Havana subscribed \$60,000 for a new fort to be built by the army engineers. The strategical location is excellent, and the work, exterior and interior, as far as completed, in every detail evinces the care and skill of the Spanish engineer. The enlisted men of the army do not compare in size, neatness, or soldierly appearance with the men of our own little army, but even they should not be spoken of in the same breath with an organization called the volunteers, for a more wretched, villainous-looking class of scoundrels than these latter I have never seen. The General Government has established in the city an arms manufactory. It is in charge of a major of artillery. The Spanish Army has no ordnance corps, and the artillery does that work in addition to its own. The work done there is excellent; the Remington rifle is made. Most of the machines are of American manufacture, but there are some from England. There is a foundry for heavy castings connected with this establishment. Here are also the artillery storehouses for equipments and many rooms for storage of small arms. In it were many trophies.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The "Moniteur de l'Armée" (Paris) states that the Small Arms Factory at Amberg, in Bavaria, recently sent to Metz a number of wagons loaded with repeating rifles. These rifles have been distributed among the Bavarian troops in garrison at Metz.

Exhaustive experiments are still being continued with "melenite" charged shells at Bourges, under the directions of Gen. de Lajaille, President of the French Artillery Commission, and Gen. des Essarts, commanding the same arm in the 8th Army Corps. The Minister of War, in order not to awaken public curiosity, as the result of the trials are to be kept a profound secret, has signified his intention not to attend any of the experiments.

It is announced in the French papers that before the spring of next year all the frontier forts will be supplied with "melenite" shells. Orders for them appear to have been given to all the French manufacturers. For the Bange gun, 220,000 shells have been ordered; they are to be loaded at Bourges, and fitted with percussion fuses. The steel envelopes will be manufactured at Brive-en-Giers. Each one, before being loaded, will weigh 26 kilograms.

Messrs. Thomas Frith and Sons, of Sheffield, have purchased the special processes required for the manufacture of the Frimby shell, and will soon be able to turn out about four or five thousand a year at a cost of \$175 a piece. Russia is reported to have 15,000 in stock, France nearly 10,000, and a large order for them is reported to have been given by the British Admiralty.

It is stated that recent experiments at Otsugawa, Japan, with a 7-ton 19-centimetre gun for coast defence, manufactured at the Osaka Arsenal, gave excellent results, which precisely corresponded with the data upon which the gun had been constructed. Everything in connection with this new pattern ordnance worked well, though heavily tested, the carriage, projectile, etc., giving the highest satisfaction to the authorities. On the contrary, the Japanese journal "Mai Nishi Chimbom" (Yokohama) states that the Government of the Mikado has decided to use in the future only Krupp guns for the Japanese Army and Navy. Hitherto the Japanese Government has constructed bronze guns in the factory of Osaka. Italian models were used, but the factory was unable to manufacture guns of more than 12 centimetres. An attempt to cast a 17-centimetre gun was unsuccessful. The Government, in consequence of this failure, determined to employ guns of iron and steel only. Krupp has consented to found a factory at Jamashimori for the manufacture, under the supervision of native officers, of all the guns the Japanese Government may require.

It is stated that Russia possesses at present 14,000 steel projectiles, France has 8,000, Germany about 4,000, while the number in English magazines is too insignificant to mention.

At the Royal United Service Institution Jan. 21, an interesting paper by Major A. D. Anderson, R. H. A., entitled "Suggestions as to the Use of Machine-guns in the Field, in combination with Infantry," was read. In winding up the discussion Sir E. Hamley, who presided, said: "As foreign armies were beginning to introduce machine-guns, he thought it would be imperative that England should in the near future follow the same course."

According to the *Esercito Italiano* (Rome), a new repeating-rifle has been invented by Signor Pieri, of the well-known metallurgical works of Cav. Francesco Gilenti. The initial velocity with Rottwell powder is said to have reached 630 metres per second. The penetrative power at 300 metres is thrice as great as that of the Vetterli, Mauser or Gras. The total weight of the rifle, when loaded, is 4.3 kilograms. The *Esercito* reports that the repeating-rifle Vitali has been adopted by the Italian Government. The War Minister has sent a telegram of congratulation to Capt. Vitali, the inventor. Gen. Ricotti has, moreover, informed the Chamber that the first line of the Italian Army will be armed with a repeating-rifle in the shortest possible time.

The *Militär Zeitung für die Reserve und Landwehr Officiere des deutschen Heeres* (Berlin), writing on the subject of the new German magazine rifle, says: "At the present time the manufacture of the new rifle is so far advanced that sufficient weapons are forthcoming to arm almost the whole German Line on a war footing. As 26 years ago the Prussian infantry was the first to fully adopt the breech-loading system, so to-day the German infantry is first in the field with the magazine. By this step we have obtained an advantage over other European armies which it will require many years to equalize. That the Kropatschek rifle of the French Marines has not answered expectation is apparent from the fact that it has not been issued to the French infantry at large."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Belgian War Department has decided to put the artillery reserve in readiness for active service.

The Germans have introduced the use of tricycles for orderlies in their towns.

GENERAL HORVATOVICH has resigned the command of the Serbian army because of the rejection of the Army bill by the Skupstchina.

The French Chamber of Deputies passed Feb. 8, without debate or scrutiny, the extra budgets asked for the War and Naval Departments. They amount to \$17,200,000 for the army and \$6,000,000 for the navy.

HER MAJESTY has directed letters patent to be passed, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, for the annexation of certain islands known as the Kermadec Group, to the Colony of New Zealand.

The German Military Commission has completed its examination of the new Infantry equipment, which facilitates the carrying of the soldier's baggage and enables the men to breathe more freely. The rifle also is more easily slung. A number of army corps commanders have unanimously approved the new equipment, which will be adopted immediately upon receiving the sanction of the Emperor.

It is stated that the Abyssinians lost 5,000 men in the battles in which the Italian forces were defeated near Massowah, in the Soudan, on Jan. 26 and 27.

THE *Times*, of India, tells of a soldier at Lucknow who doubled up his English bayonet by running it into a bale of socks in charging on an escaping thief.

It is reported from Montreal that orders have been received from England forbidding the militia companies to visit England during the coming season, as they intended to do. This action is a matter of precaution.

The Pekin Government have ordered two captive balloons from Paris, and have provided all the necessary funds for several practiced aeronauts to take over the latest inventions in this branch of science, including a special machine to manufacture hydrogen gas.

A cold shiver has been sent along the English naval vertebrae by the announcement that the *Euphrates* and thirteen steamers have been blocked in the Suez canal by a storm. It gives a premonition of what might possibly occur under disquieting circumstances.

The Japanese Government having fortified the islands commanding the entrance to the Straits of Corea, the Prime Minister, accompanied by the Minister of War, proceeded last month, by order of the Mikado, on board a Japanese man-of-war to inspect the works.

According to the *Avenir Militaire* (Paris), the municipal council of Milan has voted the erection of a monument to the memory of Napoleon III. and the French Army. It has been decided that the names of all French officers and soldiers who died during the campaign in Italy in 1859 shall be inscribed on bronze tablets around the pedestal.

M. DE CASSAGNAC, in his paper, *L'Autorité*, appeals to General Boulanger, who, he says, has "dreamt" too openly of his country's greatness, to resign, in order to preserve France from the horrors of war. The appeal continues: "Your spontaneous departure will show that we are determined to do everything possible for peace. If, then, it is seen that your name was merely a pretext for this gratuitous and dishonest quarrel, we will not be the last to acclaim you our leader against our implacable enemy."

The standard for English Royal Marines was lowered Jan. 17th: Under 20 years of age, from 5 ft. 7½ in. to 5 ft. 7 in.; above 20 years, from 5 ft. 8 in. to 5 ft. 7½ in.

It is stated that the Germans, in view of a possible pending war with France, are prepared to command the services of 312,000 horses for cavalry, artillery and transport.

GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, who assumed command of the British army of occupation in Burmah on the death of General Sir A. T. Macpherson, will shortly return to Calcutta.

There are reports of negotiations between Germany and Belgium for the crossing of Belgian territory in the event of an attack on France. Belgium has no frontier defences, but Antwerp is said to afford an impregnable fortification into which the little Belgian army could withdraw like a snail into its shell and await events.

IN GERMANY lofts for military pigeons were constructed immediately after the war, and the system has there become the most complete in Europe. The large fortresses have each 400 to 600 trained birds, capable of being sent out to convey messages back in case of investment, the commandant of the fortress being responsible for the care and training of the birds.

EXTREMES meet: The military authorities of India are sending to Iceland for ponies for mountain batteries. The island produces so many that they have often to be killed for want of fodder. They are as sure-footed as mules, can easily traverse 30 miles a day without fatigue, carrying a load on their back, are procurable at \$25 and \$30 each, and are as easily fed as asses.

A DESPATCH from Cairo to the *Daily News* says: "The American Colonel Long, who was chief of staff to the late General Gordon, writes to the Khedival Geographical Society that Henry M. Stanley's expedition to relieve Emin Bey is a mere pretence to enable Great Britain to seize the equatorial provinces. He violently protests against Egypt paying for this, which he declares is the sole object of the expedition. He maintains that Emin Bey is perfectly safe." Mr. Stanley ridicules the letter.

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Mr. H. M. STANLEY has consented or decided to add a Maxim gun to his light field equipment for the "Emin Pasha Relief Expedition."

ADMIRAL COUNT SAIGO, of the Japanese Navy, has been in Kiel inspecting the naval establishments. The Japanese Government is said to have ordered all its torpedoes of German manufacturers.

It has been computed that about 35,000 newspapers are published in the whole world, or one for 28,000 inhabitants. Of this number 16,500 are in English, 7,800 are in German, 6,850 in French, 1,000 in Spanish, and 1,450 in Italian.

It is proposed that fifteen obsolete English iron-clads be distributed among the same number of coal-stations, moored in the harbor, provided with a few of the new guns, both long-range and quick-firing, and made the depot and rallying point for a flotilla of gun and torpedo boats.

ANTWERP is rapidly being put in a state of siege. Two points in the province of Liege have been selected for the site of intrenched camps to be surrounded with earthworks. Instead of the usual grand manoeuvres, the experiment of a general mobilization will be made this year.

ANOTHER new route to Australia will soon be available. The completion of the new Transandinian Railway, now in progress, will, it is expected, enable the time occupied in travelling from England to Australia to be shortened by at least fourteen days; the route being to Buenos Ayres by steamer, thence by rail to Valparaiso, and thence, by steamer again, to Australia.

THE ten largest cities of the world, according to the latest estimates, are London, which, with its suburbs, has a population of 4,762,312; Paris, 2,269,023; Canton (China), 1,500,000; New York, 1,449,000; Aitohi (Japan), 1,332,050; Berlin, 1,122,330; Tokio, (Japan), 987,887; Philadelphia, 875,000; Calcutta, 766,258; and Vienna, 726,101. There are several cities in China which claim a population of 10,000,000, but as the claim is not based on any systematic enumeration they are not included in this list.

SIXTY-EIGHT thousand two hundred men belonging to the infantry and 4,800 men belonging to the jäger, or rifleman, regiments of the German reserves, together with such a number of non-commissioned officers as the War Department shall decide upon, have been summoned to a twelve days' service for the purpose of being drilled in the use of the repeating rifle, with which the whole army is being equipped. The oldest section of the reserves, which passes into the landwehr April 1, is exempted from the summons.

THE English Admiral Lang, of the Chinese Navy, is about to return home to engage some English naval officers for the vessels which are being built in England and in Germany.

THE reduction of the death-rate from consumption in the English Army in 1880-84 is a very striking one, and is equally remarkable in civil life as in the army. In the former the death-rate from all causes was 9.74 per 1,000 in 1870-74, and it fell to 8.11 in 1880-84, consumption forming about 35 per cent. of the total death-rate each quinquennial. Among the troops in 1865-69, the death-rate from all causes was 9.41 per 1,000, and in 1880-84 it had fallen to 7.25, the consumption forming about 44 per cent. of it each successive quinquennial.

THE first cost of an English 100-gun line-of-battle ship at the beginning of the century was about \$325,000 to \$350,000, armament and ordnance stores being excluded. The corresponding outlay on the 110-gun sailing three-deckers of 1840 was about \$550,000; and that of the 121-gun three-deckers of 1859 about \$1,150,000, machinery of course included. The *Warrior*, completed in 1861, cost over \$1,875,000; and the *Minotaur* class, laid down in that year, cost about \$2,400,000. The *Hercules* of 1866 cost about the same amount as the *Warrior*, and the *Devastation* of 1869 about \$75,000 less. With the increase in size of the *Dreadnought*, and the introduction of hydraulic mechanism, came an increase of cost to \$3,310,000; while the *Inflexible* cost no less than \$4,150,000.

THE Kinney Tobacco Company, successors to the well known firm of Kinney Bros., still maintain with vigor the national reputation long ago established by the firm. Their cigarettes of standard brands made from carefully selected tobacco of the finest quality, can be safely used, for their freedom from flavoring or impurities has been satisfactorily demonstrated. The Services will not regret any dealings with this company, whether in person or by orders from a distance. Honesty, integrity, and reasonable prices for a first class article are the watchwords of the Kinney Tobacco Company, a fact well to know in these days when so many spurious articles are foisted upon the market.

THE Carmel Soap, made at the foot of Mount Carmel by the Mission Society there from the pure olive oil produced in Palestine and shipped direct to this country, is advertised in our columns. It is pressed in cakes, and its unquestioned genuineness renders it a most desirable article for the toilet, the nursery and invalids. If your grocer or druggist

does not keep it, a sample cake can be had by sending fifteen cents to the importer, Mr. A. Klipsstein, of 52 Cedar St. Try it.

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MARRIED.

PATTERSON-BAKER.—At Leavenworth, Kas., February 2, WALTER L. PATTERSON to Miss MARY P. BAKER, daughter of Major John P. Baker, Paymaster, U. S. Army.

DIED.

BREESE.—At Trenton, N. J., February 7, in the 41st year of his age, Captain JAMES BUCHANAN BREESE, formerly 1st Lieutenant U. S. Marine Corps.

CASSIN.—At Washington, D. C., January 30, NANNIE AFFORDBY, youngest daughter of John and Alice Cassin and granddaughter of the late Commodore Stephen Cassin, U. S. Navy.

JONES.—At Macon, Ga., January 26, WALTER COLOMBE JONES, aged 23, son of the late Major Walter Jones and grandson of the late General Roger Jones, U. S. Army.

PARKE.—At Fort Sidney, Neb., January 29, the infant son of Lieutenant J. S. Parke, 21st U. S. Infantry.

POWER.—At Gibraltar, Jan. 27, Capt. WILLIAM POWER, eldest brother of Mr. John S. Power.

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Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Department at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refer to Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Register U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. John S. Williams, 84 Auditor, U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. W. P. Canaday, Sergeant-at-Arms, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.; General O. O. Howard, U. S. Army.



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No. 3	Carbon in tests from No. 1 to No. 2, highest 0.36, record of blows not kept by Government.	88,000	43,000	17.5	17.5
No. 4	Carbon in tests from No. 1 to No. 2, highest 0.36, record of blows not kept by Government.	88,000	43,000	17.5	17.5
No. 5	Carbon in tests from No. 1 to No. 2, highest 0.36, record of blows not kept by Government.	88,000	43,000	17.5	17.5
No. 6	Carbon in tests from No. 1 to No. 2, highest 0.36, record of blows not kept by Government.	88,000	43,000	17.5	17.5
No. 7	Carbon in tests from No. 1 to No. 2, highest 0.36, record of blows not kept by Government.	88,000	43,000	17.5	17.5
No. 8	Carbon in tests from No. 1 to No. 2, highest 0.36, record of blows not kept by Government.	88,000	43,000	17.5	17.5
No. 9	Carbon in tests from No. 1 to No. 2, highest 0.36, record of blows not kept by Government.	88,000	43,000	17.5	17.5
No. 10	Carbon in tests from No. 1 to No. 2, highest 0.36, record of blows not kept by Government.	88,000	43,000	17.5	17.5

lity of make in this department we refer to statement published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, February 13, page 585, No. 23, Vol. 23

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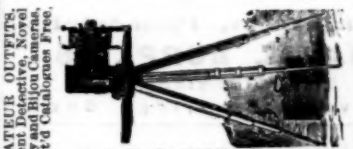
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